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UNO FOR SETTLEMENT OF OPEN QUESTIONS

BY DJ. JERKOVIĆ

GENERALLY SPEAKING, the settlement of difficult and open problems between peoples is a permanent United Nations' task, which, under many guises has been the main objective of the Organization's efforts at every stage of the changing international relations since World War II. The preservation of peace and the development of peaceful cooperation between nations has always been the immediate and ultimate goal of the world organization, and will continue to be so. It was for this aim that the Organization was created in the stormy days of the Second World War by nations united in a common cause. Taught by their own hard-won experience, they decided to outlaw force and violence as instruments of international policy. There are few people today who would challenge the fact that UNO, carrying out this task as best it could, has made a real advance towards the goal in view. In many situations, when the world stood on the very brink of war, UNO's action managed to bridge difficult crises and avoid the direct dangers of local disputes turning into a real grand scale war. At the same time, however, we should not underestimate the significance of what has been done in organizing aid to underdeveloped countries and regions, in spite of all the limitations imposed by lack of understanding and

cooperation on the part of highly industrialized countries. The direct and indirect contribution of the United Nations in speeding up the emancipation of former colonies and dependent countries, and in the painless liquidation of colonial and semi-colonial relations in the world, will always hold a prominent place on the credit side of UNO's balance sheet.

Through its past activity and its direct contribution to the cause of peace the United Nations organization has more than justified its existence, although it has worked in such international situations as have continually created paralysing internal friction and gravely hampered its actions. If we except those situations in which direct UNO action was inevitable — owing to already existing local armed clashes or owing to their inherent danger, such as in the case of Korea and Suez — the United Nations has had to take the often limited course of appeasement to curb self-will and patiently to prepare the settlement of major problems at a more appropriate time. Under the conditions of the cold war the task was reduced to undertaking ad hoc policing action, and at the same time exerting a well thought-out conciliatory influence on conflicting forces and groups to prevent matters from coming to the worst, since they had not been capable of

smoothing out their differences and regulating their troubled relations by peaceful means. That was why a tendency to a certain »freezing« of some international problems was then understandable, as was the tendency to abandon the settlement of some such problems to the big powers, although they should always have remained on UNO's agenda, in view of both the Charter and their importance for the attainment of the Organization's final goal.

During the past few years, relations in the world have at last started, if somewhat uncertainly and haphazardly, on the sure road of improvement. At the same time, things have begun to look even better for UNO. New elements and changes have appeared within the wider framework of international relations, in which UNO is acting, and within the Organization itself, holding the promise of more efficacious United Nations action.

First of all, UNO's membership has considerably increased of late, especially with the influx of new African members, so that the former grouping of forces in the Organization has been changed. The present picture is such that we may say the time has passed when narrow or even wider power groupings could restrain or direct UNO's actions and force their own interpretations of the Charter. The influx of new members, mainly from former colonial regions, is like a transfusion of fresh and healthy blood into a run-down organism: there is no doubt that the organism will move more dynamically and act more freely. UNO has always owed its most constructive activity primarily to the efforts of the small and medium countries, particularly of the uncommitted ones, which, on the basis of a constructive interpretation of the Charter, have striven to make the world organization a true instrument of peace and progress and to advance the policy of peace among nations. If the belief that in the course of long years of the cold war the world has overcome the hardest temptations and dangers of a real war thanks to the endeavours of the independent countries in the United Nations, is correct, it is all the more reasonable to expect that the widened front of such forces in the Organization, in improved world relations and in an era of positive trends within blocs, will have a favourable influence on UNO's future activities.

The big powers are rightly granted a certain priority of responsibility in the disarmament question because they have themselves chiefly contributed to the creation of the problem by their mutual armaments race. Because of this, and because UNO has in recent years been paralysed by abnormal relations between the big powers, the big powers have been left to try to find a way out of the disarmament problem by themselves through direct contacts, first in the well-known Disarmament Subcommittee and later in their special groupings in the Committee of Ten, outside UNO. But a way

out has not been found. Although they held that the wide forums of the United Nations made their efforts more difficult and hindered them, the big powers found themselves in one blind alley after another so that now they are coming back to the Organization and demanding action from it. This tendency and attitude of the big powers should undoubtedly be viewed as an encouraging sign, as it is first of all an admission that their limitations are greater than those of the Organization, which is an implicit recognition that outside UNO no solution can be found to complicated international problems, among which disarmament holds the first place.

Nor has the attempt of the big powers to settle other open problems within their own narrowest circle, and to improve their own disordered relations, met with better success. These problems ought to have been discussed at the Paris summit meeting in May this year. Except for disarmament, the problems planned for that abortive meeting would formally neither have been a part of UNO's agenda nor been under its jurisdiction. Nevertheless, after Paris and similar experiences, the question may be asked whether it would not be useful to seek a formula which would facilitate the settlement in UNO of some aspects of such problems, without having to consider the special prerogatives of the big powers.

The changed circumstances themselves explain why increased world interest in UNO has recently been manifested and why there is now a belief that this organization can and should deal more actively with the big international questions, and intervene more effectually in unsettled situations, to lead the world out of the present uncertainties and put an end to the present deadlock. The Paris debacle has given a special impetus in this respect. Since then, in the eyes of independent and of many committed countries alike, especially among the small and medium ones, UNO has been an instrument which could, with increasing success, ensure the resumption of the process of conciliation, start solving the major world problems, and help establish solid and just relations of lasting peace among nations. The breakdown of the disarmament talks at Geneva and the painful prolongation of the talks on the banning of nuclear tests, together with the demand of the

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big powers for UNO's intervention, confirms the universal belief that a solution must primarily be sought in the Organization. And this belief is reinforced by the continual appearance of ominous incidents and grave crises, either in the field of direct relations between the big powers, or in that of their relations towards smaller countries, such as Cuba and the Congo, where only the existence of UNO or its action prevent graver complications.

Naturally, in the new circumstances it would be too much to expect UNO to tackle the disarmament problem in its very essence at once and cut through the differences and misunderstandings which surround this and similar great world problems. It would also be premature to believe that the Organization would from now on be capable of intervening so efficaciously in disputes and trouble spots as to be able to eliminate them by a short procedure. The resistance of power politics and of cold war exponents are still sharply felt on all sides. Furthermore, interferences caused on this path by the outdated yet still hard-shelled colonialist policy of the big powers must still be reckoned with. On the other hand, on the side of those forces which ought to be the main protagonists and inspirers of the United Nations, their ranks are not close enough, nor is their policy coordinated in a measure capable of continuously steering the Organization on the proper course, and making unflagging efforts to reach the desired goal. In this respect, the most recent example of the Congo could be doubly instructive: both as an example in which, under the strong pressure of African solidarity, UNO acted without hesitation and, for the most part, adequately; and as an example in which a well planned action to defend the elementary rights of a young country is being outwitted and distorted in various stages of implementation. The constructive pressure of the world, of awakened Africa in particular, is not effective enough. This is partly because of inadequate repercussions in Asia and partly because of uncertain pressure from other sources, so that the effect may sometimes be the opposite of the one desired. Notwithstanding the clear attitude of the United Nations and the resolutions passed, the combined efforts of the plotters in the Congo and their outside protectors sometimes carry greater weight, and threaten to outwit the just cause of the Congo and the efforts of the United Nations.

Nowever, new tendencies in international relations, and changes in the world and within UNO, show that the Organization is entering a

phase of more active and direct engagement in settling various kinds of open questions. The forthcoming session of the General Assembly could in this respect offer the necessary indications, particularly because the disarmament problem is appearing there for the first time with exceptionally favourable prospects. In view of these, the problem is ripe at least for such procedural decisions as might move the disarmament issue in the months to come from the present stalemate, and perhaps even lead to a solution of one of its many aspects. The appearance of disarmament on UNO's agenda with such prospects could not fail to influence the general course of the session of the General Assembly. Moreover, the Assembly's success in initiating the settlement of one of the key problems of the modern world would speed up the liquidation of the remnants of the cold war and generally improve conditions for the gradual settlement of other open problems.

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PRESIDENT TITO'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN CONGO

PRESIDENT TITO has made on August 29 the following statement to TANJUG's director with reference to the development of the situation in the Congo:

"The peoples of Yugoslavia have followed and still follow with the greatest interest and full understanding the efforts which are being made by the Government of the Republic Congo to consolidate independence and the unity of the Congo, deeming that it is the legitimate right of that Government to establish power over the whole territory of its country.

We consider that the internal organization of the Congo can successfully and in a democratic manner be solved only by the people of that country when Belgian troops have been with-

drawn and when the full independence of the Congo has been achieved.

For this reason and because the presence of Belgian troops in the Congo is assuming the nature of ever more open interference in the internal affairs of the Congo, we maintain the standpoint that it is indispensable for the Belgian troops to be withdrawn from the Congo without delay, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council. In our opinion, the presence of the United Nations troops in the Congo should facilitate the normalization of conditions in that country, contributing to the realization of the legitimate rights of the Congolese Government, at whose invitation they have entered the Congo".

Congo and United Nations

By Gavro ALTMAN

THE FOURTH DISCUSSION of the Congolese problem in the Security Council did not contribute much to the settlement of the essential feature of the problem — the withdrawal of the Belgian troops from the territory of the Congo. On the contrary, the old trick is being repeated — the trick with which we have become very familiar in the past two months: an attempt to "water down" the Security Council's instructions by the Belgian authorities, which is linked with the new diversionary measures against the integrity and stability of the Congo Republic. The UN Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the obligation of the Belgian government to withdraw its "combat troops" from the entire Congolese territory. No sooner was this announced than a Belgian officer declared that his units might not be able to leave the Camina base for months to come, while the government in Brussels stated with regret that the prescribed time limit could not be observed. At the same time, the plot around Catanga is continuing, widening, and assuming new forms. The goal is no longer only the gradual economic "starvation" of the Congo by the breakaway of one of its richest provinces. Faced with the danger of stronger and more concrete support by the African countries, the organizers of the plot and the participants in it are speeding up their activities. It is becoming increasingly evident that they are directly striving to overthrow Lumumba's government and replace it by a "Tchombean" regime. Thus the disintegration of the Congo — which would meet with violent opposition in Africa — might perhaps be averted, and the essential foreign "interests" in that

country preserved. Thanks to this activity, which is based on and supported by the presence of the Belgian troops, the situation in the Congo is now extremely complicated and full of dangers to Africa, and to international relations in general.

The United Nations' responsibilities in the Congo have thereby increased. UNO's action, the biggest in the Organization's history, may constitute an exceptionally important precedent, in both a positive and a negative sense. If it is to be the former, the full efficacy of the action should be ensured by following the Security Council resolutions consistently, and by removing all obstacles in that path. This particularly refers to misunderstandings between the executors of the Council's resolutions and the Congolese government. Because the Council again did not formulate with more precision how its resolutions should be implemented, which was what the Congolese government demanded, the possibility of different interpretations of these resolutions have not yet been eliminated. Moreover, one of the two specific tasks emphasized at the Security Council's session — the withdrawal of the Belgian troops in eight days' time — has not been put into effect. It remains to be seen whether the accomplishment of the second task — the setting up of a consultative committee to help in the carrying out of the resolutions — will facilitate the removal of possible divergencies between the UN authorities and the Congolese government.

Unfortunately, the Security Council resolutions regarding the Congo have always suffered from a lack of precision. They have never stated categorically

when they should be implemented, nor do they specify **how** this should be done. This has undoubtedly caused difficulties. However, the problem does not consist so much in the lack of precision in the resolutions, as in the different interpretation of these documents. For the resolutions clearly state that assistance is being given to the legitimate Congolese government in order to suppress outside intervention and preserve the independence and integrity of the country, and also that the UN force should act in cooperation with the government to which the assistance is being given.

The role and competence of UN troops are more or less clearly defined. Its resolution of July 14, the Security Council authorized the UN Secretary-General to give the government of the Congo Republic needed military assistance, until the national security forces, through the joint efforts of the Congolese government and the UN technical assistance were capable, in the opinion of the government, of fully meeting their tasks. Therefore the Security Council was not categorical enough in emphasizing the principle that UN forces should assist the **Congolese national forces** in carrying out **their** task: of preserving the independence and integrity of the Congo. It is all the harder to understand why the Congolese government has recently found itself in the position of making an unsuccessful request to UNO for the control of airports and ports. Nor can we understand the attitude and actions of certain UNO representatives in the Congo regarding Catanga.

The UN representatives have on many occasions stressed that the international forces should not interfere in Congolese internal relations or prejudice the future of that country by their actions. This is the only correct principle in all cases when that world organization's intervention becomes indispensable. Nevertheless, it must be noted that this principle is not in the least at odds with the Congolese government's demand for help from UN forces in establishing efficient control by the Congolese troops over the entire country. The protection of the independence and integrity of the Congo, which is the responsibility that UNO has taken upon itself, is difficult to imagine if parts of the country are not accessible to the organs of the legitimate government at Leopoldville. On the other hand, giving, internationally or not, any direct or indirect encouragement to the secessionists of the Tchombe type would render more difficult, if not impossible, the carrying out of the United Nations' task. Certain statements by some UN representatives — such as the one that Secretary-General did not intend to use international forces to protect the officials of the central government in Katanga, or the fact that they did not categorically deny Tchombe's allegation that UNO accepted all his conditions for entry into Catanga — were skilfully used to strengthen the position of the secessionists in that province. UNO should not allow anyone to form the impression that it is treating the Congolese government and the government of a province as "equal partners", as this would mean interference in the internal affairs of the Congo, all the more so as, after it had become obvious that "independent" Catanga could not be recognized,

Tchombe himself stopped mentioning secession and tried to mask his activity against the unity of the country under the designation of "confederalism". By demanding, at least overtly, what had already been provided by the constitution of the Republic of Congo — a wide self-government of the provinces — he was himself removing any legal basis for his refusal to recognize the authority of the central government.

It is interesting to see how certain circles, which used to be advocates of the most blatant interference in the internal affairs of African and other countries, are now persistently appealing for the upholding of the principle of non-interference — in fact advocating the overthrow of the Congolese government. These tactics are quite understandable. But as far as UNO is concerned, the Organization must, in the interests of the success of its big action in the Congo, remain faithful to the principles on which this action is based. It has pledged itself to protect the Congo from foreign intervention, direct or indirect, and to help that country to surmount the difficulties caused by such intervention. The basic problems: the withdrawal of the Belgian troops and the resolute prevention of any foreign activity against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Congo, still remain. If these problems are successfully settled, the Congolese would be able to make decisions about the organization and future of their country by themselves, without any undesired outside "assistance".

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Yugoslav-Cuban Trade Negotiation

By Marko SLANOVIĆ

TRADE DELEGATION from Cuba, headed by Dr. Raul Cepero Bonilla, Minister of Commerce, visited Yugoslavia late in July, to conclude a trade agreement and one on scientific and technical co-operation between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Cuba. The agreements were signed in Belgrade, on July 30, 1960. The conclusion of these agreements had been agreed upon as early as January last, during the visit to Yugoslavia of Dr. Raul Roa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba. On this occasion the mutual wish was expressed to complete the cordial and close political relations between Cuba and Yugoslavia by adequate economic co-operation, which had not existed in practical form up till then. The conclusion of the agreements referred to became a primary and indispensable pre-condition for the successful and smooth development of that co-operation in the field of trade exchange and economic activity in general which is necessary for both countries. They constitute the framework and legal basis for the trade activity which, we trust, will be increasingly intensive between the two countries. In addition to the usual clauses the Trade Agreement contains a most-favoured-nation clause stipulating reciprocal treatment, and also contains a clause on shipping. The Agreement is provided with guiding lists of the products to be exchanged between the two countries.

The Agreement on Technical Co-Operation renders it possible to exchange technical documents, patents and similar material, to provide experts and skilled personnel, to develop various kinds of co-operation in the scientific and technical fields etc. Moreover, the Agreement calls for forming two mixed commissions — in Belgrade and in Havana — which will draw up periodical plans for technical and scientific co-operation, along with a body to be formed in each signatory country to organize the putting into practice of this co-operation.

But the spirit of the signed agreements implies more than the written clauses and letters, and is reflected in the formulation of article 1 in the Trade Agreement, which says that "the Governments of Cuba and Yugoslavia have agreed upon taking all possible measures to facilitate and promote trade exchange between their two countries."

The agreements are marked by the time and circumstances under which they have been concluded. Cuba's struggle for political and economic independence in spite of the difficulties and obstacles put in her way, and her determination to free herself as soon and as completely as possible from the backwardness inherited from dictatorial regimes and

foreign influence, is calling forth a wide wave of solidarity among all the progressive forces throughout the world. So it is only natural that relations between two such countries should be cordial and friendly. Their determination to strengthen and to widen their co-operation on the economic plane too is the result of similar ways and goals, of mutual needs, and of the conviction that small countries can by making use of their own forces and means and by mutually assisting one another, find solutions of the problems confronting them on their path of economic development.

The agreements also have their objective economic justification, which confirms their usefulness and guarantees the fulfilment of their clauses. Besides her urgent and acute problem of finding new markets for her sugar, and her need for credits, Cuba is faced with the task of building and reconstructing her economy in step with its diversification, along with the development of industry, the liquidation of monocultures in farming, the widening of the narrow scope of her trade exchange, and her economic growth in general. The Yugoslav economy, with its capacity, especially with its export potential, which ranges from single machines to complete equipment and plants, its technical achievements and experience in organization, can — within certain limits render assistance to Cuba.

The cordial relations existing between the two countries undoubtedly offer favourable prospects and a solid basis for a quick realization of the wishes and intentions of the two countries in the domain of economy as well.

The agreements have a determined political importance. The arrangements reached signify for Yugoslavia closer relations with yet another country, in addition to those with which she is co-operating in a successful and mutually beneficial way, and at the same time mean the realization of one of the principles underlying her foreign policy. For Cuba the agreements and their carrying into effect constitute, not only moral support and concrete assistance, but unquestionable political success in breaking the isolation imposed on her.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the arrangements determined on and the good will which has inspired them will not in themselves be sufficient to realize all the objective and existing capacities and intentions of the partners. It is now left to the competent economic and other organs of both countries to investigate and assess thoroughly their concrete mutual needs, and to begin without delay the realization of their tasks.

The Cuban Delegation was given an opportunity to inform themselves of Yugoslavia's economic attainments, the development of her industry and the results of her agricultural production, as well as of the trends of her future economic progress. The Delegation was also given an opportunity to expound Cuba's objectives and efforts in the building of her own economy, and the obstacles in her way.

The visit of the Cuban Trade Delegation to Yugoslavia, following the earlier manifestations of friendship, has, in addition to the concrete results achieved during its stay, contributed to a better mutual understanding of the problems and difficulties,

and the needs and possibilities of both countries. It marks a further step towards the solidarity between Cuba and Yugoslavia in all domains where their common interests and identical or similar goals meet.

This accounts for the fact that the trade agreements exceed by far the adequate legal formula for normal trade exchange and scientific and technical co-operation and, in view of the circumstances referred to, have the character of instruments for promoting economic co-operation on an ever-increasing scale and in the best possible way between Cuba and Yugoslavia.

COMMENTS

Bundeswehr Raises its Head

By Nikša DUBRAVČIĆ

WHAT HAD BEEN going on in secret for a long time, has come to light recently. The Bundeswehr general staff has appeared with an ultimatum in the form of a memorandum. Its main demands are: nuclear armaments for all sections and units of the German army, complete integration of the NATO forces (meaning the rejection of plans to strengthen certain national armies in Western Europe); and the introduction of conscription in West Germany.

This newest document, revealing the resurrection of the militaristic spirit and policy of the German military power, has caused apprehension in countries which still carry the unhealed scars of past German aggression. The danger is all the more apparent because the Bundeswehr appears as an independent military and political factor, wishing not only to influence the course and spirit of the policy of its government, but literally to draw its main support and encouragement from that policy.

The Bonn government has, from the start, held a particular place in Western Europe as the leading protagonist of strained relations with the East, as the bitter enemy of negotiation and coexistence. Its ideas of retaliation and its plans to restore the pan-German might and hegemony, which have been growing throughout the cold war period, have been fervently assisted, both materially and morally, by the first NATO power — the USA. Thanks to its favourable position in the military and political system of the Western bloc, the Bonn government — as the striking force of American strategy in Europe — has profited by the spirit of bloc policy to build its own military machine and return to that aggressive political philosophy which has always been a grave threat to all peace-loving European nations. Unfortunately, in recent years such a development has been actively supported also by those nearer and more distant neighbours who probably have cogent reasons to prevent the rebirth of the Wehrmacht in the guise of the Bundeswehr. They have silently passed, whether sincerely or not, over the ruthless violation of the Brussels Treaty and other agreements on the banning of nuclear weapons production in Germany.

The matter in dispute is the expansion of the well-known militaristic policy. This constitutes a very grave precedent, which contains not only the far-reaching ambitions of the generals who have replaced their SS badges of yesterday by the NATO emblem. Their memorandum actually represents a political programme worked out with precision, which comes after a series of similar demands and ventures in the past few years. It is an expression and confirmation of Adenauer's age-old policy of relying on force and the stirring-up of the cold war. The first citizen of Bonn only recently spoke about the role of destiny, bestowed on West Germany by Heaven as champion in the crusade against communism. Does this sermon not remind us, with painful clarity, of Hitler's talk about Providence?

Although historic associations are not always justified, the ominous sounds of fanfares now echoing in the Bundeswehr garrisons lead us to the thought that history can repeat itself. After the Weimar muddle, Hitler's Reich did not want to reconcile itself to its status of that time. And judging by the strengthening of the military factor in the Federal Republic, neither does Adenauer's Germany wish to accept its present position of first-class economic power. It is striving, publicly and recklessly, for military and political domination as well. Its generals are today reaching for marshal's batons, and endeavouring to stamp their seal, perhaps even tomorrow, on the entire domestic and foreign policy of the Bonn Republic, in a style of the old "Drang nach Osten".

Unfortunately, this is no time for illusions: the Bundeswehr memorandum is much too clear to deceive us as regards its aim and future range. What is most tragic is that it enjoys the patronage of General Norstad and of the strategic and political planners in the Pentagon. Europe should free herself from the fallacy of cold war calculations: for a nuclear-equipped Bundeswehr will inevitably cause the increase of tension in international relations; it will not only offer violent resistance to any idea of disarmament and peaceful negotiation, but it might easily lead the problem of war and peace to the point of no return.

Good News from Shtora

IF SIGNS are not deceptive, the foreign ministers of the Arab states, who convened for a few days at Shtora, near the Syrian-Lebanese border, have done a lot of good work. Meeting both as a conference of the Arab states and as the Council of the Arab League, they thoroughly and patiently discussed the basic problems of contemporary Arab policy and the problem of inter-Arab relations. Judging by the signs, they did this in an atmosphere of goodwill and with a sense of mutual responsibility both towards their own, Arab interests, and towards higher international interests. This meeting might therefore be regarded as one of the most successful so far — as one which perhaps marks the beginning of a change which will bring only good, both to the Arab and to the general cause. It should be particularly emphasized that representatives from Iraq and the UAR, the most important countries in the Arab East, whose relations have been burdened by tragic misunderstandings, not only sat at the same table at Shtora and cooperated, but their cooperation set the tone of the meeting, enabling it to achieve considerable results and greater promise for the future.

It is a pity that all Arab nations were not represented at Shtora. The results achieved surely lose something because of the absence of a Tunis representative, who would have only contributed to its success. The loss is, however, mutual, as abstention from such a harmonious and successful meeting cannot be the best means of arriving at the defence and affirmation of the individual views and interests of any Arab state.

It should also be pointed out that the Algerian problem, one of the most acute affecting contemporary Arab and world policy, headed the agenda of the session. At Shtora, this problem was put forward in the form of a demand by the Provisional Government for a greater and wider Arab engagement, so that the Algerian problem could be settled in accordance with the accepted right of the people to self-determination. The Provisional Government demanded, and the conference decided, that efforts should be increased to recognize the Provisional Government, especially in the Arab world. Other proposals were the more effective assistance, including assistance in volunteers, as well as the assistance by way of wide diplomatic pressure, both on France and on her NATO allies, who are actually present in Algeria on the side of France.

Meanwhile, the main accent was on the wider engagement of the most recent programme of the Provisional Government for the settlement of the Algerian problem through a referendum organized and controlled by UNO. The Shtora decisions will certainly be reflected at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly, where the Arab countries will initiate a movement for UNO to take appropriate measures. Because of the universally recognized guilt of France, the course and outcome of recent negotiations between representatives of AFLN [the Algerian Front of National Liberation] and France place the Algerian side

in a more favourable position, and lent increased force to its arguments in defending its newest proposals for the settlement of the problem.

Problems of inter-Arab relations took second place at the meeting. They deal with less concrete elements than the Algerian question, and for this reason they were not matters for exceptional decisions, but this does not in the least lessen their significance. On the contrary, unsettled Arab relations have been a real Achilles' heel of Arab policy for years, and the source of the chief weaknesses in the Arab world. Through the special efforts of the Iraqi and Cairo representatives in particular, things were said and accomplished for the first time at Shtora, which should have been done a long time ago if countries and peoples which in every respect speak the same language, and have the same tendencies, are to find themselves, side by side, in their efforts to serve the common and general cause of independence, peace and progress.

Very little is known about the discussions, arguments and counter-arguments concerning the second item of the agenda, but this is of little importance. What is important to all those who expect a larger contribution from Arab policy and believe in its capability of offering such a contribution to the world, is the announcement from Shtora that the Arab ministers openly talked about their differences and misunderstandings. More than that: they realized and admitted it was in their own interests and in all-Arab interests to forget the past and introduce an era of better understanding, greater mutual respect, and more fruitful cooperation.

Such an outcome of the Shtora conference seems to us particularly significant because it comes at the moment when there is a certain amount of disorder in the ranks of Afro-Asian countries. This disorder causes their independent policy to lose its dynamics and effect, which is partly reflected in the development of the Congo crisis. The consolidated unity of the Arab ranks on the lines of a consistent policy comes at the right time, and therefore it will give freshness and impetus to independent and peaceable trends all over Africa, Asia and the rest of the world. Those who follow these trends played an enormous role in the era of the cold war, and big tasks of

ANNOUNCEMENT

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In addition to the editions in Serbocroatian, English, French, German and Russian a Spanish edition was started on July 16th 1960 and is now available.

defence and reconciliation are still awaiting them in the future.

The Palestine problem and all those related to that country occupied third place. It was wise and realistic to place them so, both because there is not enough unanimity either in the Arab ranks, or in wider international relations. Moreover, the other problems cited were urgent enough to demand priority, and extensive enough to absorb all the forces at hand

for their proper settlement. Finally, the ordering of inter-Arab relations, and the progress of the Arab countries towards a general transformation, will first of all, and in great measure automatically, be followed by a policy concerning the third item which will give the best results, without hampering anyone, or jeopardizing either peace in the Middle East or the demands of justice.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS

Addis Ababa Conference:

Climate and Aftermath

By John K. KALE

The death of John Kale in a recent airplane crash has deprived "Review of International Affairs" of one of its most eminent contributors. Just before his tragic death, John Kale, who was Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the National Congress of Uganda and a member of the Executive Committee of the African Peoples' Conference, sent us two contributions dealing with actual events in Africa. In memory of the prominent leader of the African anti-colonial movement we are publishing his first article in this number. The second one will appear in our next issue.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS like success. And if anything was successful, the IInd Conference of Independent African States held at Addis Ababa from 14th through 24th June, was. If 1960 has been called Africa Year, to mark the culmination of the tremendous succession of significant Pan-African events, such as the recent attainment of independence by over ten African States this year alone, then the importance of the year was even further accentuated by the ten-day conference of African States.

Two years ago Africa took a clear road. At the first Conference of Independent African States at Accra in April 1958 eight sovereign countries, representing only 36 per cent of the total African population, met to deliberate mainly on African affairs.

In June this year 13 African States, both independent and those whose date of independence this year had been firmly fixed, met in Addis Ababa, not only to discuss African affairs, but also to present the African contribution towards the solution of world problems. In all, at Addis Ababa, 22 African countries — official and unofficial — were represented by about 300 participants and covering over two-thirds of the entire African population.

It all began at the Bandung Conference. The Bandung Conference marked an important milestone in the history of the Afro-Asian peoples. For the first time the peoples of Asia and Africa — people who for centuries had been oppressed, people whose natural development had been interrupted by colonialism, people whose history, culture and human contribution had been distorted, — came together to exert their presence in human society and to redress the injustices perpetuated upon them by those ironically describing themselves as the "civilised nations". The people of Africa and Asia met in Bandung five years ago in a bid to restore their dignity and chart their destiny. Since then, the Bandung force has been the guiding principle of justice, human respect and universal brotherhood; and freedom of choice of government and the social and economic pattern of political systems. Bandung showed to the world that apart from Europe and America, Africa and Asia do actually exist. Thus the people of these looted continents concerted their efforts and mobilised their forces in favour of national independence, for it was well recognised that national sovereignty was the prerequisite for advancement.

Since Bandung, despite imperialist intrigues to the contrary, the people of Africa and Asia have had a similarity of purpose and unity of action. The Afro-Asian force emerged as a symbol of oppressed people categorically determined to win their freedom and formulate their destiny. Hence the Bandung Conference was of even greater significance to Africa than Asia, the colonial occupation of which had reached a vestigial stage. After the Bandung clarion call to freedom and colonial emancipation, the shaky structure of colonialism began to crumble irrevocably. Africa took the lead in the march against the indignity of colonial occupation, and today the African

upsurge to freedom has attained unprecedented heights.

The call for the Conference of Independent African States was not a breakaway from Bandung solidarity. On the contrary and to the chargin of the colonial powers, it was a consolidation of the Bandung principles, and marked a Pan-African specific platform calculated to achieve African aspirations in the framework of the Bandung principles. Thus not only were the Bandung principles reiterated in the Addis Ababa Resolutions, but also the Bandung spirit and its guiding force was repeatedly emphasised. The Africans are thus not only ready to co-operate with those who accept the principles of self-determination of all nations, but are further determined to work closely with all those nations and people the world over pledged to put a speedy end to the evils of colonialism.

FROM ACCRA TO ADDIS ABABA

The Accra Conference marked a significant stage in the Pan-African struggle towards freedom, independence and unity. This Conference has been, since its inception, the driving force of African emancipation movement, and is the source of inspiration of those yet in the march against colonialism and foreign domination. It was thus in the spirit of the Accra Conference that the Pan-African struggle achieved cohesion and that African Freedom Day April 15, was declared. Since then every African event echoes throughout the entire breadth and length of the African continent.

CURRENT EVENTS

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At Accra in April 1958, Africa presented itself to the world. At Addis Ababa in June 1960, the whole world was following Africa. In between, events of gratifying satisfaction marked the political, cultural, social and economic evolution of our continent.

The Accra Conference marked the end of the Berlin era; the Addis Ababa Conference confirmed the growing strenght of Pan-Africanism and underlined the effective emergence of the African personality.

Whereas in Accra the Conference agenda included just about half a dozen items, lasted less than a week and hardly accepted the legitimate recognition of freedom fighters; in Addis Ababa, as a sequel to the important changes in African evolution or revolution, the items on the agenda were no less than 20, the Conference period spread over two weeks; and freedom-fighters from eight colonially occupied countries attended and testified before the committees of the Conference.

At Accra the Pan-African struggle was born. In Addis Ababa it came of age. Thus militant popular organizations, notably the All-African People's Conference and the Afro-Asian, People's Solidarity, were able to make their contribution towards the African cause. On its way to economic reconstruction and Pan-African economic cooperation, including an African common market and a Pan-African Bank of Reconstruction, the Addis Abbaba meeting profited from the contribution of the United Nations Economic Commission in Africa (E.C.A.) and was assured of its readines for still further collaboration.

Despite the significant success of the Addis Ababa meeting, following the C.I.A.S. and drawing a lesson from its two-years' experience, the indefatigable devotion of its informal permanent machinery at the United Nations and the unhaltable African upsurge to freedom and unity, various points casting a dark shadow on the Pan-African Freedom Front could be detected. At Accra, when the African States were only eight and when their independence had as a common denominator the bitter colonial struggle, they easily united their ranks, and the colonialists, in their systematic intrigues of divide and rule, were frustrated. Now, with a greater number of African States emerging, coupled with the accelerated speed of neocolonialism, the imperialists are working harder than ever before to divert the African march from its right course. Not that they succeeded at Addis Ababa, but the danger nonetheless did exist. The African States, present and future, must of necessity keep on the alert. Because the fountain of the strength of their power emanates from their unity.

CONTRIBUTION TO MANKIND

The deliberations at Addis Ababa were neither narrow nor chauvinistic. They spread from the urgent problems of African freedom to the "Strengthening of International Peace and Security in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations; Declarations of Bandung and Accra Resolutions" (Item 10 on the Agenda). Apart from facing the problems confronting the very existence of Africa, such as colonialism, apartheid, racial supremacy and the threat of nuclear colonialism in Africa, the Conference, by reiterating

its concern regarding cold war antagonism, its disappointment at the failure of the Paris summit meeting, its affirmation of peaceful coexistence and the solution of international dispute, by peaceful negotiations, and, further, its offer of the hand of friendship to all nations in the world, demonstrated the African lead towards the relaxation of international tension.

By deciding on the establishment of ways and means of promoting African economic, cultural and scientific collaboration, Africa is determined to demonstrate what this continent can offer to the rest of mankind. The Conference hence, by the wide range of problems dealt with, showed that Africa is not only awakening to demand its freedom, but is also growing into a factor that will strengthen the progressive forces in the world.

The Addis Ababa Conference, occurring during this decisive year in African history, has assembled the African contribution to the emancipation and reconstruction of this continent and, what is more, is going to be the guiding force in the position of Africa *vis à vis* the world at large; with the envisaged establishment of a Permanent Secretariat of the Independent African States Conference, Africa's role in the community of Nations will soon attain its rightful position.

COMPLETE UNITY ON COLONIALISM

A spirit of harmony, understanding, tolerance and give and take, characterised the Addis Ababa Conference. Hence all the delegations were anxiously excited about the pilot schemes of unifying communications and pooling resources to the establishment of a Bank for the financing of common industrial plans, the establishment of an "African UNESCO" etc. But just as there was intense excitement about the creation of this new Africa, there was equal grief about the colonial and racial oppression of Africa by imperialism and apartheid. Contrary to colonial efforts to inject moderation and to effect the "gradual development of Africa towards self-government and eventual independence" the Conference was militantly anti-colonial in all its forms, including neo-colonialism.

In epitomising the anti-colonial spirit of the Conference, His Majesty the Emperor Haile Selassie I said amongst other things, "the traditions of Berlin and Algeciras, the entire system of colonialism, are being wiped out on the African continent. We now have our destiny in our own hands, but we must never slacken to allow new forms of colonialism, whatever their guise may be, to take hold of any of us, to threaten our hard-won independence and, indeed the stability and peace of the world."

The anti-colonial militancy of Africa is to be expected and is only too natural, for indeed Africa can hardly plan its future when it is still tied to the chariot of colonialism. It is for this reason therefore that the Conference devoted the greater part of its time to the question of the colonial emancipation of the non-independent countries, the liquidation of the enforced federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland; the termination of the apartheid policy in Africa, and the removal of South-West Africa from the fascist grip of the South African racialism regime.

The "Slavonski partizan"

Metal and Wood-Processing Factory

The "SLAVONSKI PARTIZAN" metal and wood-processing factory, in Slavonski Brod, till a couple of years ago a small enterprise, may serve as an example of persistence and endeavour.

The development of this enterprise was very rapid owing to its production of articles in demand both on the home and the foreign markets.

The former production of various locks and files gave place to the production of containers for technical gases (steel bottles for resisting high pressure); agricultural machines, fodder silos, grain silos, hand and machine files and the assembly of sewing-machines. This great variety of products, together with its excellent work, has gained for the "SLAVONSKI BROD" enterprise a reputation throughout Yugoslavia and abroad.

Nearly half of the gross production consists of packing containers for technical gases, that is, steel bottles, which are produced in nearly 50 types for different gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, ammonia, chlorine, acetylene, carbon dioxide, air etc.

This production completely meets the demands of the Yugoslav economy, which has now no need to import such articles, and large quantities are exported too.

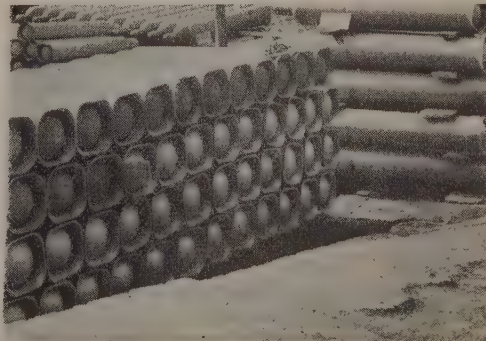
The enterprise exports to, or has contracts with Bulgaria, Spain, Turkey, India, Israel, Pakistan, Indonesia, and will shortly have export connections with Egypt, Syria, Rumania, Mexico and Columbia. As these bottles are used in all fire-fighting and medical apparatus, the export of such equipment is an important branch of this enterprise.

The production of agricultural machines only recently assumed an important place in the "SLAVONSKI PARTIZAN" production schedule. Not long ago the enterprise produced only silos for storing fodder, but now the production of all sorts of grain silos is being carried out. Production of grain silos is of particular importance for it affects the whole system of drying houses. The production of this much needed article has enabled Yugoslavia to free herself from its import.

According to existing analyses, Yugoslavia's demand for drying houses will be met in five years, and great interest is already being shown in their export.

The "SLAVONSKI PARTIZAN" enterprise is well-known to consumers throughout Yugoslavia for its sewing-machines, whose assembly the enterprise has already carried out for five years. Up till now the enterprise has put on the market about 35,000 sewing-machines, which have won a reputation for good quality and moderate prices.

This enterprise, whose productions find a ready market, is developing more and more and transforming itself into a modern factory.



Pursuant to the spirit and determination of the Conference to make Africa free immediately, resolutions of far-reaching importance were unanimously adopted at Addis Ababa. Apart from demanding that the colonial powers surrender immediately, the Conference decided to establish a freedom fund to accelerate the struggle. This clear decision of practical assistance is the more welcome because colonialism has now openly militated against the material reinforcement of the anti-imperialist struggle. Africa has now put itself on record as waging an uncompromising war against colonialism.

With regard to the midsummer South African madness in its policy of the suppression of the majority, Africans are no longer going to joke about the fate of their brethren. Economic sanctions were emphasised by the African States, "by refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of the Union of South Africa, and to companies registered under its laws, and prohibiting all South African aircraft from flying over the airspace of the Independent African States." In the same way the Conference took a firm stand on the question of South-West Africa, and decided to institute legal proceedings and diplomatic pressure against the government of South Africa. Africa has put the racist clique of the Union in the dock and the world must act as judge.

Although the above cited instances of the Conference's firm stand on the restoration of African dignity only serves to indicate whither Africa is going, the sum total conclusion arrived at is that, just as Europe is ruled by Europeans and America by Americans, Africa is going to be ruled and directed by Africans.

ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES CONFERENCE: VITAL FORCE

A WELCOME GUEST

Amongst the observers at the Addis Ababa Conference was an important guest to Africa — a guest who might well affect the course of events in Africa. The guest was Alejandro Carillo, Mexican Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. He came to Addis Ababa as an observer to the Conference and to convey the Mexican President's declared offer of the co-operation of Mexico with the emerging African States, thus actually symbolising the fraternity of the Latin-American peoples with the Africans who like, their counterparts in Latin America, apart from their fight for national independence, are dedicated to their economic emancipation and are desirous to end that nickname of "underdeveloped countries."

Checking up the records of the United Nations, one invariably is struck by the militant role in favour of colonial emancipation played by the non Afro-Asian group of countries notably Mexico, Yugoslavia, Venezuela and others. Thus the interest of Mexico, as that of any other anti-colonial State, in the African upsurge to freedom is nothing out of the way. But we cannot simply take it for granted, because it has established an important precedent. Here we have a country from the Western hemisphere. Its struggle for freedom, its revolutionary social and economic reforms are quite well known to us. Its similarity of history and, perhaps what is more, its unity of purpose with Africa, are issues which we cannot afford to

treat lightly. During this period of international struggle, when the prestige of any one country or even any continent is generally gauged by its record of foreign relationships, Africa must accept wholeheartedly the hand of friendship extended by Mexico, as a gateway to close collaboration with Latin America as a whole.

The imperialists have managed to divide what they call the "under-developed countries", which we correctly choose to call the developing countries; they persuade the bulk of the Latin-American States to go out of their way to endorse reactionary decisions at the United Nations and elsewhere. Africa, which is the more concerned force against reaction, must explore the possibilities of increasing her allies. With Mexico on her side and later Venezuela, Cuba and others, Africa is marching in the right direction to reinforce her position against colonialism and imperialism in all their forms. Latin America is destined to become an important ally of Africa, because the factors uniting us are far greater than the artificial ones dividing us. Mexico was rightly welcome at Addis Ababa, and we know this precedent will prove useful in the future.

ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES CONFERENCE: VITAL FORCE

Since the first Conference of Independent African States in April 1958, the African struggle to freedom gained momentum. This culminated in the first All-African Peoples Conference half a year later. After its inception the All-African Peoples' Conference became the bulwark of Pan-African Freedom, it led the African march against colonialism and ever since it came into being, African events have taken a new form. It was only after the first All-African Peoples' Conference that the Congolese people determined to demand their freedom. Events in the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland took a similar shape, and so did those in the Portuguese colonies. History will record more eloquently the chapter opened by this popular Pan-African United Movement.

Since the formation of the All-African Peoples' Conference African events have been linked together in one chain. The African people can no longer be indifferent to what is happening in any corner, however remote, of their united continent. That is why the steering committee of the All-African Peoples' Conference delegated its Secretary-General to present the general African problem before the Addis Ababa Conference. The Secretary-General's memorandum, amongst other things, urged the immediate termination of colonialism, the liquidation of foreign military bases in the African continent, the immediate release of all freedom fighters, notably our beloved hero Jomo Kenyatta, and preventive measures against neo-colonialism. Thanks to the courtesy of the African States officials, the African case as elaborated by the Secretary-General of the All-African Peoples Conference, symbolised the African Militant struggle, undiluted by diplomatic restraint and governmental red tape.

As a matter of fact, the African rank and file are not concerned with diplomatic expediency, which tends to compromise their national aspirations. Hence the All-African peoples Conference demands put before

the Addis Ababa meeting do indeed represent the wishes and desires of the overwhelming African majority.

The colonial powers are scared by the Pan-African surge to freedom, independence, prosperity and eradication of ignorance and poverty, personified in the All-African Peoples' Conference. They thus wishfully think that if the whole of Africa became independent, even if it meant teleguided independence, it would mean the end of the All-African Peoples Conference. In so thinking they purposely overlook the fact that our struggle is just beginning and today the maintaining of national independence is as taxing as fighting for its achievement. African independence it must be repeated, is not an end in itself. It is a means to unity, it is a means to the exalting of African dignity, long trodden on by imperialism and colonialism. In short it marks the beginning of a new and significant era.

The All-African Peoples' Conference represents the people and, as the Romans used to say, "vox populi vox Dei". The All-African Peoples' Conference rightly looked on Addis Ababa as the expression of the entire African peoples. It is the sacred exponent of our aspirations and is a beaconlight of the African modern revolution. It meets often and with little ceremony or caution, and will for a long time to come, provide a yardstick for the African political, cultural, social and economic evolution.

ADDIS ABABA AND AFTER

At the Addis Ababa Conference there were present over 80 foreign journalists from all over the world. This was a sign of the interest of the whole of mankind in the future Africa is forging.

Both the variety of items and the seriousness of the resolutions arrived at put on record the Addis Ababa meeting as one of the most significant events of our time. But the world is also anxious to see how Africa is planning to put into action its decision. This is a greater challenge. Because the world's expectation of the next meeting, whether in Khartoum, Tunis or Rabat, will largely depend on how faithfully and responsibly the decisions of the last Conference have been implemented. It is true, some of the decisions, such as those of an African UNESCO, the unification of Pan-African transport, the establishment of a Pan-African Bank etc. necessitate both skilled manpower and other technical prerequisites. But there are other decisions, the delay of which cannot but affect African integrity, courage and firmness. These are decisions related to colonialism and racial discrimination. It would be a weak Africa which tolerated colonialism over the next couple of years.

Perhaps the surest means of realising the decisions of the last and of the future Conference is, as the CIAS is enthusiastically planning, the establishment of an effective Permanent Secretariat in an African capital as soon as possible, to substitute for the informal permanent machinery in the United Nations. Not that the latter has not done its duty, far from it. But a mission of this character needs a full-time and permanent office.

The Addis Ababa Conference was convened at a critical time and in a critical year. It advanced the African cause tremendously and the "Addis Ababa spirit" is even going to do more. The Conference provided the motor and we must provide the fuel. Nothing succeeds like success and if anything was successful the Addis Ababa Conference was.

After American Presidential Nominations

By Earl BROWDER

(This article was written at the end of July and was delayed in mail. However due to the interesting evaluations of this well known political commentator the Editorial Board has decided to publish it despite the delay).

The conventions of America's two major political parties presented both expected and surprising events. It was expected that Kennedy would win the Democratic nomination, but it was quite a surprise when Johnson, his chief rival, accepted his invitation to second place on the ticket. It was expected that Nixon would win the Republican nomination, but it was a shocking surprise when he visited the home of his chief rival, Rockefeller, on the eve of the convention, and cemented a peace-pact which embodied Rockefeller's whole program, upsetting the Party's Platform Committee decisions taken earlier, the minority had capitulated to join the majority; in the Republican case, the majority was forced unwillingly to surrender leadership to a small minority.

Kennedy's overwhelming victory in the Democratic Convention was forecast two weeks earlier when ex-president Truman announced he would not attend the gathering. Truman was sponsor for Symington, and architect of the "stop Kennedy" movement, and

his absence showed that the Symington cause had collapsed; in the end he received only a few more votes than Stevenson (whose backing was purely spontaneous), while even Johnson got only a bit more than one-fourth of the total. The Convention and its committees were under Kennedy's personal direction from beginning to end, and quickly made the decision unanimous.

It was generally expected that the Stevenson supporters would combine with the Kennedy camp, where most of their friends had gone months before. But from Johnson and his backing, only *pro forma* party regularity was expected, and in some cases not even that, for threats of "secession" were quite general. Therefore when Kennedy invited Johnson to the Vice Presidential nomination, and Johnson accepted, there was some confusion and conflicting interpretations. The "Left" tended to think Kennedy was retreating before the Southern reactionaries, and were angry. The Southerners themselves repudiated that theory when they bitterly called Johnson a "traitor" to their

cause. As so often in American politics, the Rightists were more realistic than the »Left«; there is little doubt that Johnson's capitulation to Kennedy marks the end of the Old South as a power in American politics.

The pattern of the Republican convention resembled that of the Democratic, but with significant variations. Nixon was guaranteed the nomination by an overwhelming majority of delegates. But he did not personally control the Platform Committee, and against his advice that Committee wrote a document rejecting all of Rockefeller's platform proposals that were supported by the New York Delegation and had many adherents over the country. Nixon recognized that such a platform would defeat him in November, and answered with a *coup d'état* against the majority of his own convention. He met Rockefeller, at the latter's home, on Saturday night into Sunday morning, and worked out a »peace pact« pledging himself to work jointly with Rockefeller to secure a platform satisfactory to Rockefeller; the pact was immediately given to the newspapers.

II.

"Tweedledum and Tweedledee", a distinction without a difference, has been the traditional formula of the American "Left" on the two major parties. There was never a better illustration for this formula than the Conventions of 1960, but still it remains a shallow and unhistoric judgement which has always condemned the American "Left" to a shadowy life on the fringes of society. True it is, that the Party in each case strives to a common, shared "ideal" or "image", and that the differences between them are nuances, not contrasts; there are more sharp contradictions *within* each of the two parties than there are *between* them. Nevertheless, the two party struggle is real, it shapes American policy, and thereby it influences the whole world.

Thus, on the sharpest current issue of domestic politics, the question of extending civil rights to the entire population, the two platforms for 1960 are so nearly identical that Roy Wilkins, leader of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, lauded both as "far ahead of those chosen four years ago"; while he singled out the Democratic as "stronger and more comprehensive", yet he said neither party alone can "deliver" on the promises and called for common action between parties to realize their common goals. And Nixon in lecturing his recalcitrant Platform Committee to force re-writing of the document asked them to recognize their only alternative was to let liberal Democrats "take over control of the country". The more fierce is the struggle between parties, the more do they come to approximate each other in their platforms; they are fighting for the votes of the same elements in the population, and the sharper the rivalry, the more closely do they reflect the common wishes of the electorate. Whether the promises are kept is another question, but it is certain they reflect predominant public opinion. America is determined to close the books on discrimination in civil rights. It is accomplishing this through the two party struggle, and by extra parliamentary demonstrative actions that rouse the masses.

In foreign policy there are wider nuances, as between the platforms, than on civil rights. But here also the common features serve to measure public demand, as in the frequent appeals to "peace", the reiteration of Americans non-aggressive intentions, and so on. The growing disillusionment with "military security" is reflected in the Democratic platform in the promise to "seek to shift the emphasis of our cooperation (with other nations) from military aid to economic development", and while there is no comparable clause in the Republican platform, nevertheless, Nixon already found it expedient to combine a similar indication in his acceptance speech with the more typical Republican approach of the platform, which the New York Times describes as "more studious,

more military-minded, tougher in approach." In the Democrats severe criticism of the conduct of foreign policy under Eisenhower, as against Republican unconditional defense of the record, there is the broadest direct joining of issue, which may very well become the dominant theme during September and October. Neither platform explicitly recognizes that additional military power adds nothing to either side, since the point has been passed where mutual annihilation is possible.

Doubtless it was disturbing to Yugoslavs to read the speech of Senator Church at the Democratic gathering, and find there a sentence which equated aid to Yugoslavia with aid to Franco Spain. This was unforgivable ignorance and demagoguery. It is serious enough to be noted, even though it arises from the provincialism of the Senator rather than the considered policies of the Democratic leadership.

III.

Rate of national economic growth was recognized by both conventions as a central problem of the national government. Kennedy and the Democratic platform attacked the Eisenhower-Nixon "antiinflation" policy as, in fact, a policy of deliberate minimization of economic growth; to this they oppose policies to attain an average annual expansion of at least 5% instead of the less than 3% which has prevailed under Eisenhower. The Republican platform as originally written endorsed the record, and Nixon disparagingly answered Kennedy's proposals with the satiric epithet "growthmanship". But Rockefeller's intervention, and Nixon's capitulation to him on program, brought a last-minute change so that "growthmanship" was also incorporated into the Republican platform and Nixon's acceptance speech. For the first time in history, therefore, both major parties now accept the government's determining role in guiding and stimulating economic growth and fixing its rate. This marks the end of 19th century economic theory, which has persisted in the academies and in political platforms long after it had been abandoned in the practical world.

This abrupt over-night shift in the Republican position leaves most leaders and followers in considerable confusion. They unconditionally base their election appeal on the Eisenhower record, but this record explicitly rejects what is now Nixon's new line. Walter Lippman, one of the original sponsors for Eisenhower's candidacy and a loyal supporter through two terms, recently described his administration's record on this question as follows:

"Since 1953 our average rate of growth has been less than 3 percent, and it has been in these years that an amazing theory has been propounded. The theory is that the richest country in the history of the world, a nation with an economy twice as big as its biggest rival's cannot "afford" to spend more on defense, on education, on research, on its internal development... According to this amazing theory, which defies all common sense, if we raise the rate of growth we shall be ruined by inflation, and if we spend more for public purposes we shall lose our sacred liberty. This amazing theory holds that our rich society is too poor to finance public needs, and that our free society is in a strait-jacket which prevents it from doing all the things it needs, though the labor, the resources, the capital equipment, and the know-how are more than ample.

"There is here no real difference of opinion between the Democrats and Gov. Rockefeller. Both maintain that the rate of growth can be raised by increasing both private and public investment... Such an increase of investment is the way economic growth is increased."

Nixon personally does not seem embarrassed in endorsing the record of his party 100% and at the same time adopting the new line of "growth man-ship". His principles rarely run counter to political expediency. But his party is embarrassed by the "fundamentalists", for whom Barry Goldwater has become chief spokesman, who are furiously angry with Nixon for "selling the pass" to Rockefeller for a mass of votes. What had promised to be a clear-cut issue between Kennedy and Nixon, has instead been reduced to an issue within Nixon's party, between the new leadership of Nixon-Rockefeller and those who wrote the party's original platform, before it was overthrown by a *coup d'état*.

IV.

A new generation of leaders has taken control of both Democratic and Republican parties. American policy will evolve more rapidly during the next years, regardless of which party wins the election, and the general direction of its evolution is already indicated, also regardless of the immediate fortune of parties.

That is not to say, however, that the outcome of the election is a matter of minor importance. Both parties are along a single historical path, but at radically different rates of speed. The controlling majority of Democrats want to go to meet the future, but the Republicans are reluctant to arrive at their "rendesvous with destiny", and move only under the whip of immediate exigencies, like winning New York State's vote in a presidential election. The two parties speak in much the same language, but differ significantly in the nuances of meaning given the same words. For example, both candidates promise to be "bold and courageous"; listening to Kennedy one gets the impression he means bold in trying out new policy, while in listening to Nixon one is not sure whether he does not mean rather to be bold in restraining new policy until it has become unavoidable. The danger Kennedy faces is that of pressing forward more rapidly than the country is prepared for; the danger for Nixon is that of acting always "too little and too late."

In order to get a perspective on the broad scope of revolutionary change in American politics since 1932, when F. D. Roosevelt was first elected President, and to see the long-term, secular trend this represents, one should in imagination return to those days, 28 years ago, and imagine that one is presenting the 1960 Democratic and Republican platforms to a representative body of leaders of all parties and strata of society for their judgement. If one has truly reconstructed in his mind the type of representative men of those days, he will immediately understand that they would condemn both platforms out of hand as representing "extreme socialism" and would see not even different nuances between them.

As more and more socialist trends have permeated American society, however, the word "socialism" has been more and more excluded from general use, and confined to the task of indicating the sins of socialism in other lands which are repugnant to Americans. The more we get socialism in practice, the more we insist upon calling it capitalism. In earlier years only scholars would speak of capitalism in America, while the general public considered such words extremely pedantic and in bad taste. The semantic development of American politics has ruled that the more we get of socialist practice, the less we shall have of socialist ideology or even of the word "socialism", which it is good taste to use only as a term of opprobrium applied to a political opponent.

The American political battle of 1960 will teach us more about socialism only in this distorted mirror of our semantics. But the problem of how to reconcile socialism and capitalism, so that their contradictions do not blow up all civilization, is at the heart of all issues, both domestic and in world relations.



Foundry and Machine Factory,
Stara Pazova,
Maršala Tita 25

MANUFACTURES:

HAMMER MILL

(Type "Voip" 40) for milling of dry granulated and solid cattle feed (maize, corn, hay etc. beet, meat, oil cakes, chalk, brick pieces, industrial paprika). The mill is supplied with 5 sieves of various sizes and the usual accessories.

AIR HEATER

(Type PGA 10/7) for regulation of temperature (heating and cooling) inside buses and the maintenance of window with own heating motor. Handling and upkeep very simple. Economical and safe drive secured by use of propulsion motor.

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Summit or UNO

By André FONTAINE

The eminent French journalist, editor of the Paris "Monde", Mr. André Fontaine, in an article specially written for the "Review of International Affairs", considers some aspects of international relations, and sets forth his views on the consequences of and the warnings contained in the failure of the meeting of the Four in Paris.

ONLY THE CHINESE, both those at Taipei and those at Peiping, rejoiced greatly at the failure of the summit meeting. It was possible that, in one or other of the two camps which are quarrelling over this planet, some people secretly expressed their satisfaction, but apparently such were few and far between. The disappointment was almost universal, because a beautiful dream of general relaxation and gradual calming down had disappeared and the language of threats and abuse was again heard, as in the worst days of the cold war.

The step backward was all the more painfully felt because everyone recalled the time which had to pass before prejudices were gradually eliminated, the "iron curtain" again raised a little, and the exchange of people and ideas permitted, without which coexistence is reduced to a mere absence of attacks between governments, without any true rapprochement of hearts and spirits. Did the U-2 affaire and the clumsy mistake of American leaders really force the Soviet government to put such a brutal end to a process which raised so many hopes all over the world, and made the personality of Nikita Khrushchev almost popular, even in the countries which are the greatest enemies of communism? This is not the place to answer this question, particularly because we have no definite explanation of this turn in USSR's policy. We may rather ask whether, when and how man can hope common sense will prevail and a new attempt made to bring East-West relations back to normal.

This is what de Gaulle one of the leading statesmen of the West, said on May 31: "The two blocs are directed against each other, and under such circumstances it depends only on Moscow and Washington whether a great part of humanity will be annihilated in a matter of a few hours. In the face of this situation, France considers there are no territorial disputes or doctrinal arguments which could oppose the need for the removal of this monstrous peril." The Soviet premier for his part reiterates more emphatically than ever that war with the capitalist world is not inevitable; should it nevertheless break out, it will be catastrophic for the entire world; so that peaceful coexistence remains the only solution. President Eisenhower says the same thing: that peace is the only alternative; while Selwyn Lloyd says that war has gone out of fashion as a means for settling disputes."

Although different opinions are voiced from Peiping, China is, fortunately, not in a position to impose on the Kremlin its own line of action. It can

be said therefore that there is a wide identity of views in this respect between East and West. If each side considers its system as better, and thinks the other side will adopt it one day, then there is no need to seek force to impose this. Some may remark that things might be different if there were no balance in thermounuclear armaments to threaten the aggressor with apocalyptic measures, sufficient to discourage him. This is certainly possible. But whatever the reason, this identity of view surely exists. Meanwhile, if a grain of truth is sought among the heap of words, it will be noticed that in spite of the extreme violence of mutual attacks and accusations during the latest three crises this summer — the Congolese, the Cuban, and the Arctic — neither the USSR, nor the USA, which is involved in the election campaign, have overstepped the mark in their cold-war operations. Mr Khrushchev has spoken a lot about rockets, reprisals, and aggression, but his delegate in the United Nations, in three decisive votings, has not used the veto, which might have led to a worse crisis. Although he abstained in the debate on the sending of the Cuban complaint to the Organization of American States, he twice voted with Cabot Lodge in support of the resolutions approving Hammarskjöld's action and on sending "blue helmets" to the Congo.

It may therefore be taken for granted that nothing irrevocable has been done as far as concrete actions are concerned. As regards mutual verbal attacks, which leave the deepest impression, it can be said that time obliterates even the worst insults. Finally, the thaw of 1959—1960 came after the Suez crisis, the crisis in the Levant, and after what was generally thought of in the West as the ultimatum on Berlin. It is indisputable that it is not normal for people who aspire to live together to use the worst possible epithets all the time, especially if there is no actual thought of threatening ones neighbour with destruction.

Besides this it is hard to imagine that the American people and their leaders, who have the sensitive self-esteem of a young nation would venture on another attempt to approach the East after the disappointment of this summer, if Moscow does not cease its attacks. But if the Soviet leaders think they would find a better partner for talks in Mr Kennedy than in Mr Nixon, they should take into account that by fringing abuse at the voters across the Atlantic they may lead those voters to elect the "tougher" of the two candidates.

The American election, quite naturally, is bringing us nearer to the moment when a fresh attempt in the direction of lessening tension might be made. But any hope that a serious step could be taken before a new president comes to the White House would be futile. In order to win, the democrats are certainly ready to use all arguments which come to

hand, and this is enough to stop Eisenhower from making the smallest concession. Evidently this also limits any possible risk. But the Kremlin would make a mistake if it underestimated the capacity of the American people to react to anything which they might, rightly or not, take as a provocation.

The Soviet government was apparently convinced recently it would be possible to hold the summit meeting, which was adjourned in May at its request, six or seven months later, that is, after the American election or after the investiture of a new president. All things considered, a longer period of waiting will be necessary, as Eisenhower's successor cannot embark upon a meeting of that kind before he actually assumes office and familiarizes himself with his dossier. Truman spent three months on this before he left for the Potsdam conference, and today many of his countrymen still think he was inadequately prepared then.

The question of a date is undoubtedly secondary, if all agree to take part in a new meeting. But the latter is by no means certain. Unless there is at least a change of tone in the Soviet attitude, indicating a reasonable chance that the summit meeting will be more than a mere exercise of polemics, it is hardly probable that either Mr Kennedy, if he is elected, or, for a stronger reason, Mr Nixon, if he wins, will agree to sit at the same table with Mr Khrushchev. The Soviet premier might of course say that a fresh international crisis will sooner or later force the big powers to meet again. But if he thinks this, he is risking not only an unexpected but also a violent American reaction. It is indication enough that at the present juncture the United States are pressing the West Germans to hold a meeting of the Bundestag at Berlin, in order to show the Kremlin they are not afraid of its manoeuvres of intimidation; while the French and the British, in accordance with their regular doctrine, are pulling Dr Adenauer by his sleeve to stop him from doing anything provocative.

This clearly demonstrates that the Soviet government does not regard the summit meeting as an end in itself. Mr Khrushchev meanwhile said, after the Paris breakdown, that he would wait for the next United States' president, and if he were not in the mood for talks, then the next one after him, as the Soviet state had lasted forty years without any summit meeting. The only thing that interests Moscow regarding the summit is what they can gain from the result of the meeting. Everything leads us to think that the actual impression Mr Khrushchev carried with him from Washington, namely that President Eisenhower was disposed to make concessions regarding Berlin, caused the "thaw", the premature end of which we are now mourning. Thus a new agreement on Berlin would today be as acceptable to the West as it was yesterday, only if each side made concessions. But at this moment it seems the Soviet Union, absorbed in its concept of the inevitability of the victory, not only of the socialist society but also of the "camp" it is leading, has no intention whatever of changing its attitude.

The question may be asked whether a new meeting, centred on the Berlin question, would not represent a grave risk, since Berlin has become

a symbol of conflict between the two camps. It is felt that it is important for the Kremlin to score a point right there in Berlin, while for the West, particularly because of the memory of the 1949 air-lift, the former German capital has become a point it is impossible to concede without risking the reproach of treachery and "Munichism", and thus starting a chain reaction.

It should be remarked, however that it is of very slight consequence for the rest of the world whether West Berlin is a "Western city" occupied by a few thousand American, British and French soldiers, excluding the Germans, or a "free city", occupied by different soldiers, who will certainly not be either German or Soviet. What is important for the rest of the world is whether more and more money will be spent on the production of more and more dangerous armaments, thereby neglecting the really essential tasks of helping the new nations of Asia and Africa to reach a standard of life and development which is in accordance with human dignity and the opportunities offered by this day and age. It seems that the cost of two modern bombers could cover the stamping out of leprosy from the entire black continent. Is this not a vast domain for implementing constructive cooperation between the two blocs? Has the time not come to note that the rivalry to which they have abandoned themselves most brutally and irresponsibly threatens to turn into an open clash and inevitably lead to waste, discrimination and demagoguery?

Do the existing blocs possess the means to take the initiative in this direction? As a citizen of a country which is a member of NATO, I am convinced that, in its significance, this pact represents only a stage, a temporary substitute, for collective security. I would greatly wish that this alliance, without neglecting the need to remain the axis of the international military balance, should in future take more care in outlining a programme of peace and reconciliation. It should also keep in step with the wishes of the greater part of humanity which is neither engaged in nor interested in the cold war, its problems being quite different from those, over which the East and the West are disputing, and which are more a result of the desire for domination than the fruit of ideological differences.

Unfortunately, there is very little possibility of NATO being capable of such a turn, in spite of the wish of some of its members. Again the question may be asked whether the United Nations, which have shown themselves so useful in the recent crisis and whose prestige has increased because of it, might not, in the present period, represent the best forum for calming conflict and opening the way towards negotiation.

The old proverb says everything can be used either for the better or for the worse. Thus UNO can be used either to increase or to lessen differences. UNO is obviously attractive as a forum for airing propagandist arguments and counting friends afterwards. If peace is identified with the victory of one's own camp, this can in no way serve the cause of world peace. But UNO can also be used as a place for making arrangements to end crises or prevent them. Thus the sending of the "blue helmets" to

Egypt in 1956, and to the Congo in 1960, truly contributed to the avoidance of the worst. The Berlin blockade ended in the world organization's lobbies, at the time when the Russians and the Americans were virtually not speaking to each other. Two years later, the Korean armistice negotiations also started there. Finally, the unanimous adoption at the General Assembly in 1958 of the resolution of "non-engagement" in the Near East made the use of force there on the part of Moscow and Washington impossible.

Today, when the air is full of polemics between Mr Khrushchev and the Western leaders, and when everybody is ruminating over the still topical accusations in connection with the summit — the United Nations, increasing numbers of whose members avoid taking part in the cold war, and where the protagonists of appeasement are skilful and many, is

undoubtedly a better instrument for the lessening of tension than a meeting of the Four, where everything is judged, not according to common interest, but on the basis of rivalry between the two worlds. Is it necessary to complicate UNO's task by formulating the very unreasonable suggestions of those who advocate the meeting of 89 heads of governments of member states in order to discuss disarmament? In this respect, the representatives of new states, which the big powers tend to treat as prematurely emancipated children, have an opportunity to show, if they wish, that they are more reasonable than their elders, by defending, in spite of pessimistic arguments, their faith in a reconciled humanity: the only sensible wish in a narrowing and increasingly populated world.

YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

CHANCES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

By Mile NOVAKOVIĆ

THE PROFOUND changes in all fields of social and economic life in Yugoslavia are reflected in higher education. This is, above all, manifested by the fact that, in comparison with the figures before the war, the number of institutions of higher learning has been trebled, i.e., increased by 300 per cent. Before the war, in the 1938—39 school year, there were 27 of such institutions, while in the 1959—60 school year their number was 81. The number of students has risen almost five times, or by 475 per cent. Before the war, in the 1938—39 school year, there were 17,457 students, while in 1959—60, their number was 82,924. The annual rate of graduates has nearly trebled, showing an increase of 293 per cent. The prewar annual number of graduates averaged 1517 while the postwar figure is 4,477. This progress is shown not only in the increased number of schools, but in the founding of faculties as well as schools of higher learning and training centres to prepare qualified persons for the needs of the economy and the public services; in the accommodation of the curriculums and syllabuses to scientific and technical progress; in the steady improvement of the organization of teaching; in the introduction of social management in universities and other schools of higher learning, etc.

The whole postwar period in the domain of higher education has been characterized by a search for new, better methods for the training of highly qualified personnel. The General Law on Universities, enacted in 1954, the Laws on Universities enacted by the republics of Yugoslavia, as well as the Laws on Academies of Arts and Schools of Higher Learning, have accelerated the solution of the problem of higher education. Nevertheless, it was impossible to stop at what is laid down by these laws. The dynamic social and economic progress of the country imposed the fundamental reform of university education. The Federal People's Assembly and the Federal Executive Council formed a Joint Committee to deal with the

question of universities and schools of higher learning, with the task of suggesting and studying measures for the reorganization of the system of higher education. The Committee was still working when the Federal People's Assembly gave a Recommendation concerning the creating of further conditions for the regular education of highly qualified personnel (in July 1958.) On the basis of the final reports and conclusions of the Joint Committee for the reorganization of universities and schools of higher learning, and after extensive discussions, the Federal People's Assembly adopted the Amendments and Supplements to the General Law on Universities at the sessions of the Federal Council and the Producers' Council held on June 3, 1960.

The Amendments and Supplements to the General Law on Universities sanctions the constructive experience of the university departments in finding new and more efficient methods of training highly qualified personnel. By this law, based on the experience referred to, all the other university departments may, not only recast similarly their syllabuses and their organization for the training of highly qualified personnel, but set up new courses of study and improve the existing ones so as to satisfy still further the growing need of our rapid social and economic progress for qualified personnel. Hence, of particular importance is the provision of the Law calling on the university departments to cooperate with the bodies, institutes and organizations interested in the training of highly qualified personnel, when establishing their curriculums and syllabuses, and introducing new courses of studies, as well as when organizing part-time study for external students and vocational training.

As the economy and the public services, have reached a relatively high level in recent years, the

need for specialists is increasingly felt. But only some of the fields of social activity can be satisfied with experts of the universal type. In view of this, the Amendments and Supplements to the General Law on Universities encourages closer specialization and the proper training of highly qualified personnel. Each university department and each school of higher learning should offer its own type of specialization, according to the type of expert to be trained. In addition to other advantages, this opens the way for a more successful and effective method of training specialists. The new Law on Universities and University Departments facilitates the establishment of such a system of higher education, and expedites its development. While formerly only People's Assemblies were entitled to found faculties and schools of higher learning, such schools and faculties can now be founded by autonomous units, districts, municipalities, universities, as well as by economic and other organizations, provided that the conditions stipulated by the Law are fulfilled. Unlike the previous laws, the new law includes institutions of higher learning, in addition to universities and academies of art.

It is noteworthy that the higher schools developed mainly in the postwar period. Before the war, in 1938/39, there were only two higher schools, with 259 students, as against 68, with 16,195 students in 1959/60. While in the period from 1930 to 1939 only 648 students graduated from the higher schools, the number of higher school graduates reached 17,289 in the period from 1948 to 1958. These schools train personnel with high qualifications. The students in schools of higher learning acquire such knowledge as enables them to perform certain kinds of more or less complicated tasks in economic organizations and institutions, as well as in the public services. Such personnel are more and more needed in both the economy and the public services.

To take the greatest possible advantage of the previous work of the higher schools and faculties, the new law not only includes higher schools in the structure of superior education, but directs the faculties towards the organizing of courses of study of three degrees: the first to prepare experts with superior vocational training; the second to train experts of high vocational training; and the third to train experts who have specialized in the theory of their subject, and qualify them for independent scientific research work. For graduating in each of these courses the student is awarded a diploma indicating the degree of his professional training. The course of study for the first degree usually takes two years, as does that for the second degree, while the course for the third degree requires a year at least.

In other words, the courses of study for the first and second degrees usually take four years or, in exceptional cases, five or three years. The course of study for the second degree may be organized as a continuation of that for the first degree, but it may also be arranged so that it represents an undivided whole from the beginning of the university study. In fact, each degree of study is an entity in itself. On completing the previous degree candidates may continue their courses of study for the subsequent one, under stipulated conditions.

Higher schools can be separate or within the framework of faculties. Faculties may organize courses of study for the first degree, corresponding to those of the higher schools. In other words, it all depends on actual conditions, and the law leaves it to the social factors concerned to decide.

The course of study for the first degree at the faculties and higher schools is expected to yield the largest number of highly qualified personnel needed in our economy and public services. Another advantage hoped for is that by the shifting of superior education to a gradual system for acquiring degrees, and by the establishment of special higher schools, the training of the necessary number of qualified personnel will be accelerated, the course of study shortened, the problem

of "absolvents" (students who have postponed their finals) eliminated etc.

The course of study for the third degree prepares the highest professional personnel, and is always organized as an independent entity. Candidates who successfully complete the course for this degree and pass the final examination are awarded the academic degree of Master or the degree of Specialist. This course of study can be attended by candidates who have graduated from the second degree course.

That candidates are estimated to be the most numerous for the first degree, less numerous for the second, and least numerous for the third, is based on the fact that our economy and public services require, in addition to qualified and highly qualified workers, such specialists as are trained in higher schools, and in the courses at the faculties for the first degree. Experts who have won second degree diplomas come in the second place, and experts with third degree diplomas in the third place. Such experts are primarily required by big economic organizations and important institutions, such as universities and institutes for scientific research. The wish of our young people to become experts in productive and practical work, in the shortest possible time, so that they may be still more independent and raise their own living standard, is another important fact which accounts for the estimated decrease in the number of candidates studying for their second and third degrees, after graduating from the first. There, are of course, other elements which justify such estimates, such as lack of interest in further study, the system of remuneration according to work and not solely according to qualifications acquired in schools, the distance from the study centre etc.

The recently adopted Law on Faculties and Universities, in contrast to former legislation, introduces part-time study for external students as a regular form of work in all faculties. Its introduction may be postponed only in exceptional cases, on the strength of regulations enacted by the Republican People's Assembly for the faculty concerned. The wide bearing of this reform on the solution of the problem of highly trained personnel will be best assessed by pointing out that up to now part-time study has been possible only in a few faculties of social sciences, and that under somewhat difficult conditions. There is no need to emphasize how large a number of capable technical, agricultural medical and other workers are without high qualifications, owing to the impossibility of their studying to acquire high professional education, while they are employed. The new law is not restricted to proclaiming the introduction of part-time study in all faculties, but calls on the faculties to organize special courses of study, instruction by correspondence and other forms of work for external students. The faculties are asked to form educational centres in one district, or in several, in collaboration with the organizations for scientific research and other professional branches, with a view to assisting external students through instruction and practical exercises, as well as by providing them with the necessary literature and directions for their work.

The new law on faculties and universities also directs the faculties to organize permanent and temporary lectures, courses and seminars for professional training and for demonstrating new methods of work and contemporary professional problems etc., for candidates who have completed the course of study for the first or the second degree, as well as for those who have distinguished themselves in practical work but not acquired a university degree; Which is a significant reform.

Of great importance are the regulations of the new Law on faculties and universities pertaining to the teaching staff in higher schools. The introduction of the new ranks of lecturer and senior lecturer at the faculties is important. But the reform permitting a candidate with a second university or equivalent degree to be elected professor or associate professor without a doctor's degree, provided that he has acqui-

red the right to give academical lectures on the strength of his scientific or professional studies or other achievements of importance to theory or practice, and if he has distinguished himself by the **successful performance** of his professional tasks, provides a far wider basis for the appointment of teaching staff for higher education.

The new Law on University Departments and Universities renders the organs for the social management of the universities and faculties still more democratic, and widens their field of activity. Thus in the University Councils there will be three members elected by the students from their own ranks. Moreover, the republican laws or statutes on universities may lay down that representatives of certain economic organizations or professional associations should be included as members of the university councils. According to the new law, a university council must be composed, not only of the members delegated by the founder, but also of those delegated by the economic organizations and professional associations concerned, along with at least two members elected by the students themselves.

The field of activity is widened too. The University Councils will confirm the election of the scientific staff and the heads of their universities, while the Department Councils are authorized to confirm the election of the teachers, collaborators, scientific staff and heads of their departments, to give suggestions for curriculums and post-graduate study etc.

On the basis of the analysis of the results reached by the councils for certain years of study which were introduced at some faculties, the new law prescribes the establishment of such councils or of similar section or group councils for each year of study for the first and second degrees. These councils are constituted from the teachers and collaborators who take part in lecturing and teaching, as well as from the representatives of the students elected by the students themselves. These councils will discuss and suggest measures for the solution of questions of common interest which may have a bearing on the teaching methods applied in their term of study, or in their own section or group.

The Law on University Departments and Universities solves other questions in a new way too, as for instance the organization of scientific research work, the acquiring of a doctor's degree etc. Further innovations are the introduction of the academic degrees of Master and Specialist, and the organization of administrative material and financial management.

Finally it should be emphasized that the whole system of higher education is accessible, not only to citizens who have acquired the right to it through regular preliminary schooling, but to everybody who is able in any way whatever to follow university lectures. This principle is not merely a declaration, since the new law, by making it possible to widen and thus bringing it nearer the citizens, ensures this right. There are also many other facilities for citizens who wish to acquire higher qualifications, including external study, evening courses, lectures, seminars, training centres etc.

All the regulations of the new Law on University Departments and Universities aim at stimulating the institutions for higher education to prepare in the best and most efficient manner the highly qualified personnel so much needed for our economy and public services and, at the same time, to satisfy the growing interest of our youth and other citizens in acquiring the highest possible professional qualifications.

DOCUMENTS

PRESIDENT TITO'S MESSAGE TO WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS IN TOKYO

President Tito sent a message on August 2 to the 6th World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Complete Disarmament in Tokyo. Having expressed, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and in his own name, the most cordial greetings to the people of Japan and best wishes for a successful work of the conference, President Tito said:

"Today more than ever before, we must be aware that the disaster which hit the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki fifteen years ago, would hit the whole mankind in conditions of another nuclear war. This realization makes it necessary to make utmost efforts to safeguard lasting peace and prosperity to all peoples of the world.

The latest development of international situation points out the necessity to solve the problems of disarmament, banning of nuclear tests and banning of production and use of all means of mass annihilation as soon as possible. Still greater efforts by all peace-loving forces are necessary in order to solve these basic international problems.

It is necessary to make fresh efforts in creating international confidence and for peaceful settlement of problems by negotiations, and not by reliance on force. I wish to express my profound conviction that the United Nations, as an international body in which almost all countries are represented, is providing the most suitable frameworks for an active and equal participation of all nations in the settlement of all important international problems.

The struggle for maintenance of peace in the world and for realization of equal international co-operation, under the existing conditions, is inseparable from the struggle for the consistent application of the policy of active peaceful coexistence between states with different social system. Therefore the efforts of all peace-loving forces must be directed towards triumph of such a policy as the only alternative to the policy of war and annihilation of humanity.

I am convinced that the Sixth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Complete Disarmament will be another contribution to the strengthening of common efforts of all peace-loving forces in the struggle for the safeguarding of lasting peace", said President Tito in his message.

JOINT YUGOSLAV-INDONESIAN COMMUNIQUE

The following Yugoslav-Indonesian Communiqué on the visit to Yugoslavia of Mr. Djuanda Kartawidjaja, Chief Minister in the Indonesian Cabinet, was issued:

"At the invitation of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia the Chief Minister of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Djuanda Kartawidjaja, paid a visit to Yugoslavia from July 29 to August 3, 1960.

During his visit the Chief Minister Kartawidjaja was received by the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

The Chief Minister Djuanda Kartawidjaja and his associates visited Belgrade and some other localities

in the People's Republic of Montenegro and the People's Republic of Croatia.

During their stay in Belgrade and at Brioni the Chief Minister Djuanda Kartawidjaja, and the high officials accompanying him, have held talks with the Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Edvard Kardelj and other high Yugoslav personalities about the basic international problems and the possibilities for further promotion of mutual cooperation.

The talks were conducted in the spirit of friendship and in an atmosphere of full confidence and mutual understanding. It was noted with satisfaction that significant progress has been achieved in all fields of mutual cooperation. Both sides expressed the determination of the two Governments to exert further efforts for the improvement of the general international situation.

The failure of the Paris Summit Meeting and the breaking up of the disarmament talks in Geneva have had adverse effects upon the international situation and, thereby, made more difficult the peaceful and constructive settlement of the most urgent world questions. Departing from the fact that the promotion of world peace international cooperation constitutes one of the essential aspirations of their policy — based upon the principles of the active and peaceful coexistence and the principles proclaimed by the Asian-African Conference in Bandung — both sides consider that the countries not-aligned to the blocs and those that are not directly involved in the cold war, as well as the peace-loving forces in the world in general, should exert even greater efforts in the direction of the relaxation of tension in the world, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and for the elimination of the policy of relying on force.

Both sides have expressed their full agreement that in order to reach an agreed solution of the question of general and controlled disarmament it is necessary to undertake even more determined measures than was the case up to now. The two Governments shall also in the future support and, on their part, exert efforts in the direction of disarmament and banning the production of nuclear weapons and the nuclear test, being convinced that in this way they shall contribute towards the relaxation of tension in the world.

In the course of the talks both sides emphasized the importance of respecting the United Nations Charter, and particularly expressed the need to further strengthen the positive role of the United Nations in the effective settlement of the most outstanding contemporary problems.

The two sides greeted the founding of the new independent states and expressed their full support to the struggle for independence waged by the peoples who have not yet attained their freedom. They view their liberation as a natural and irrepressible process of contemporary development in the world, which is erasing the remnants of colonialism and contributing to the strengthening of peace and more intensive international cooperation. In this connection the Yugoslav side reaffirms, with regard to the question of the liberation of West Irian from colonialism its views expressed in the Joint Statement of President Tito and President Sukarno, published in Tampaksiring on December 30, 1958.

The two sides hold that the establishment of international economic cooperation with the new independent countries, as well as with the economically underdeveloped countries and regions generally, is of the utmost importance for the realization of progress and stability in the world. It is necessary therefore, to make maximum efforts in this field, for the extension of economic and technical cooperation, without political or similar conditions, with all those States and peoples who will benefit from such a cooperation.

Special attention was devoted during the talks to the bilateral relations. It has been noted with satisfaction that the practice of maintaining direct

contacts and exchanging views between statesmen of the Republic of Indonesia and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has proved to be very beneficial and is contributing to the all-round development of bilateral cooperation and the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Both sides have arrived at the conclusion that important results have been achieved in all fields of mutual relations and that there exist conditions and possibilities for further expansion of the existing cooperation, particularly in the economic fields.

The two sides have expressed their great satisfaction that the agreements on scientific and technical cooperation and on cooperation in the sphere of use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes have been signed in the course of the visit of the Chief Minister Djuanda Kartawidjaja.

In conformity with the conclusion outlined in the joint communique issued on the occasion of the recent visit of President Sukarno to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, to the effect that the conclusion of an agreement on long-term economic cooperation would be mutually beneficial, the principles upon which such a long-term economic cooperation between the two countries would be based have been considered and determined."

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Dr VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ: AGRARIAN PROBLEMS OF THE VILLAGE

Agriculture is still predominant in the economy of Yugoslavia, and employs over 50% of the population. Now, with the new, socialist aspect of production in the Yugoslav village, the problem of agriculture has become a very complicated one, being at the same time political, economic and social. To solve it we need the united efforts of economists, politicians, agronomes and sociologists. The socialist reconstruction of the village is even more difficult because there is no such a thing as a pattern which can be applied to any country; it is necessary to bring such efforts into harmony with the specific needs of each country in question. Yugoslav achievements in this field in recent years are considerable, but they do not solve all the problems of agriculture.

In the development of the new relations in the village daily practice must go hand in hand with theory, to which Dr Vladimir Bakarić has contributed greatly by publishing his selection of articles speeches and lectures on agriculture and the problems of the village. The book, which has been issued by »Kultura« Publishing House, expresses the basic views of the author on various aspects of agricultural development. The book is of great value, for Dr. Bakarić, one of the most eminent Yugoslav politico-agrarian theorists, elaborates the concrete problems of the village by means of scientific Marxist analysis and from the point of view of Yugoslav social and economic policy.

In 47 articles, speeches and lectures classified in three parts, the author deals with the most diversified problems, including agrarian reform, rent, forms, means and costs of production, agrarian overpopulation, investment and development of large-scale modern agriculture. There are no ready-made patterns in this book, but the creative philosophy of Marxism has been applied, and this is essential characteristic of the author's handling of the problem.

The author is in favour of the establishment of highly modernized and big agricultural holding, equipped with modern machinery because these are the only farms capable of large-scale and economical production. On this path of development, without any compulsion or blind adherence to a foreign pattern, all material, marketing, cultural and other elements that make up the complex problem of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture, can be best tested in daily practice. Of particular interest are the views of the author on the question of rational investment and the utilizing of resources. His idea is that high prices are not a precondition for high production; the key to the economical production should be sought in the rational and complete utilization of all available resources, with corresponding addition obviously demanded by the national policy.

The author has constantly in mind the situation of the individual producer — the farmer. He believes that the complicated changes in conditions and life in the village should benefit the farmer most, as a member of a modern, cultural and advanced community.

Expounding, as it does, such views, Dr. Bakarić's book is most welcome, and gives the reader a clear insight into the aspirations and aims of Yugoslav agricultural policy and helps him to understand the long evolution of social reconstruction in the Yugoslav village.

"YUGOSLAV SYNDICATES"

Recently the first issue of the Yugoslav periodical "Yugoslav Syndicates" in English, French, Russian and Spanish was published, for the period of July — September 1960.

The review will regularly report, for each quarter of the year, the activity of Yugoslav Syndicates in all fields of the social, political, economical and cultural life of Yugoslav working class.

"Yugoslav Syndicates" will help the foreign reader to observe and understand the essence and the mechanism of workers' management in industry, and of social management in the communities.

The review is intended for various workers' unions and other political organizations, individuals and institutions studying social, political and economical problems.

The periodical is available on application to the "Yugoslav Syndicate" Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5/IV, Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SPECIAL EDITION OF AN ARABIAN MAGAZINE ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA

After the recent visit of the President Naser to Yugoslavia, a special magazine was published in Cairo in Arabian, to commemorate Yugoslavia and Arab-Yugoslav friendship. This magazine is issued by the wellknown Egyptian illustrated review "Akher Saa" in cooperation with the "Economic Review" of Belgrade. It contains 64 pages of articles by eminent leading politicians and economists of both countries, as well as articles on various aspects of development in Yugoslavia.

Bačka Hops

Since 1850 hops have been grown in that part of the Panonian Plain which stretches between the rivers Danube, Tisa and Sava. These hops are known throughout the world as Bačka hops, and are highly estimated on the international market.

The main characteristic of the Bačka hops are a perfect aroma, a good green colour, a high percentage of lupulin, and a medium-sized berry so that they satisfy the most exacting demands of brewers all over the world.

Hop production in Bačka culminated in the year 1927—1928, when hops were grown on more than 6,000 hectares, and the export rose to 3,500 tons in a year. Because the succeeding world crisis hop production successively decreased, and in the years 1933—1938 it was stabilized at about 1,000 hectares. The Second World War had an unfavourable influence on hop production in Bačka, and it was only in 1958 that intensive hop production was resumed in that region. Thanks to heavy investments, the surface under hops in Bačka is today about 1,500 hectares.

Before the war Bačka hops were sold only in part under that name as the greater part of the production was sold to German and Czechoslovak merchants who after mixing it with their own hops, sold it on world markets under the name of German and Czechoslovak hops. Today, however, Bačka hops retain their own name, and as such are accepted in all breweries in the world. The golden-yellow lupulin, which is one of its characteristics, gives a bitterness (bitter value according to Wölmer) which varies between 6.5 and 8.5, and total content of soft resins (Alfa and Beta resins) varies between 14.5 and 15.5% which is the favourable ratio between humulon and lupulon. The great advantage of hop production from Bačka lies in the fact that it is concentrated on wide areas which sometimes exceed 50 hectares. Most areas where hops are grown are at least 10 to 20 hectares. This makes possible the application of modern agrotechniques, mechanization, and the use of perfect installations for the drying and packing of the hops to be exported, and also enables the exporter to satisfy all the demands of breweries regarding the quality, percentage of lupulin and bitterness, for it is possible to deliver to the buyers the same high quality of hops from the large hop-stores.

The production and selection of sorts, grafting processing, are under the constant control of experts from special institutes, such as the experimental centres for hop in Novi Sad and Bački Petrovac, a special protection service etc., so that outstanding progress is being made each year in all phases of production. During the last two or three years great amounts of money have been invested in the hop industry of Bačka, for making new hop-gardens, instaling modern hop driers and stores on a surface of more than 50,000 square metres, so that, besides the existing stores, much modern manipulation of drying and storing, from hop-picking to export, is provided.

Bačka hops are packed only in one place — Bački Petrovac — under the control of the Hops Commission of Vojvodina Region, and exported only through "Cooperative" Export — Import, Novi Sad, Telephone 4708, Telex 01324.

ZAVIDOVIĆI



The »KRIVAJA« Wood Enterprise

“Krivaja” wood-processing enterprise in Zavidovići, is one of biggest Yugoslav enterprises, and today it is known throughout the world for its up-to-date products.

The “Krivaja” combine is made up of many units, some of them being complete factories, such as the factory for prefabricated houses, the parquet factory, the factories for packing materials, pressed wood panels, veneer, table sets, pressed wood doors etc.

The factory of prefabricated houses, which is equipped with modern machines, mainly produces houses according to the “Swedish” and “ZK” systems, which are successfully competing today with the traditional system of house building.

These houses have engaged attention both at home and abroad. The “Krivaja” enterprise has begun the production of a large number of houses which are popular because of their quality, comfort and low prices, the more so as those houses can be erected in twenty hours on any terrain.

The production of the parquet and packing materials factory are mainly exported.

The saw-mill is the biggest unit of the factory, and is equipped with modern machine. Its stock includes all kinds of timber, in quantities which can meet all the demands of foreign buyers.

The factory for pressed wood panels, for all kinds of furniture and facing for walls in the building industry, has the largest capacity in the country. In this factory the “Krivaja” enterprise also produces pressed-wood doors and has a capacity of 100,000.

The table factory produces all kinds of tables and chairs for USA and Great Britain, and has a capacity of 300,000, while next year it is expected to reach a capacity of 800,000.



Novkabel

The Novi Sad Cable Factory One of the Largest Cable Makers in Yugoslavia

The »Novkabel« cable factory in Novi Sad is one of the most important Yugoslav enterprises for the production of electrical material. Built in 1922 as a branch of Felten & Guillaume the well-known enterprise of Budapest, (six years later it became the property of domestic shareholders), this enterprise became one of the most developed and most modern enterprises in Yugoslavia, and even then had a high reputation on the home and foreign markets.

The most important period in the development of »Novkabel«, however, was the period after World War Two, when the dynamic development of economy and electrification of the country imposed great tasks on Yugoslav producers of cables and other electromaterial. The »Novkabel« fulfilled its obligations and succeeded, in the last fifteen years of reconstruction and building up of our country — in co-operation with other enterprises — in meeting the demands of the country and in appearing on the foreign markets with its traditionally good and cheap products.

Being aware of the growing demands of buyers and the great possibilities for the sale of its products on the home and foreign markets, the collective of »Novkabel« paid due attention to the further development and modernization of the enterprise. For example, in the years 1955—1956, four million dollars were invested in the reconstruction of the factory. With this and later investments the complete reconstruction of the factory was carried out, so that one may truly say that today the »Novkabel« is a completely new factory, with an income many times that of 1945.

This increase in income is the result, not only of better equipment and the extension of the factory, but also its far greater productivity. The

value of production per worker increased from 2.1 million dinars in 1951 to 5.53 dinars in 1956, and 10.01 million dinars in 1958, etc., which shows that important changes have taken place in the process of production itself.

The increase in production as well as the control of raw materials and final products, which ensure good quality of all products bearing the »Novkabel« trademark, means constant research work. Because of this a separate institute was founded within the framework of the factory, with the aim of carefully testing all raw materials, and controlling the process of production, as well as the semi-final and final products. The institute has following departments:

Laboratory for mechanical and physical tests
Chemical laboratory

Laboratory for metal research

Section for control of materials and process of production

The cable factory of Novi Sad has gained great experience from its forty years work and has become capable of solving complex problems of production, of applying modern technological processes and of meeting all the demands of the market. The working collective of the factory consider, this their permanent task, so that their plan for production includes even such articles (e.g. special wires) as are demanded on the market only in small quantities.

Due to its rich experience, stability of manpower, and regular supply of necessary raw materials, the »Novkabel« has increased its production from year to year. If the level of production in 1950 is taken as index 100, then the increase in production in the following years was as follows: 1951 — 129; 1952 — 168; 1953 — 212; 1954 — 234; 1955 — 273; 1956 — 362 etc.

The Novi Sad cable factory concentrates on the production of the following articles:

- conductors for low tension — mostly with thermo-plastic insulation;
- steel cables needed in transport, mines, shipyards, aircraft industry etc. The factory specialises in the production of steel cables;
- special electric conductors with fibre-glass insulation, cables telecommunication systems, cables demanded by the army, airplane cables etc.
- special radio-telephone cables and cables for telecommunication apparatus;



- dynamo-wires of all kinds: with paper, cotton, silk, asbestos or glass-fibre insulation;
- aluminium cables and same reinforced with steel of all cross-sections and dimensions for over-head lines; bare aluminium wires: all constructions being according to all international and home standards;
- wires for all types of transformers and electric rotative machines;
- all kinds of trolley-wires for electric trains and city transport (trolley-buses and trams);
- all kinds of copper and brass pressed tubes of all qualities;
- special products such as: capillary tubes and tubes for condensers, tubes for high pressure lubrication as well as tubes for pressure-gauges.

The variety of products shows that great efforts have been made to meet the demands of a wide circle of consumers. Besides this the products are made according to the standards of all countries to which the factory exports its products. Besides production according to JUS Yugoslav standards, the enterprise works also according to the DIN and VDE German standards, the BS

English standards, the ASTM American standards, the GOST Soviet standards, and any other standard, according to the special demands of buyers.

The factory has a high reputation, and its products are easily sold on the world market because the factory pays due attention to the standard production and assortment.

It is obvious today that the factory's success on the world market is satisfactory, although its technical and commercial capacities have not yet been exploited completely.

The value of export, given in USA dollars, had the following trend: 1952 — 30,000 dollars, 1953 — 230,000 dollars, 1954 — 520,000 dollars, 1955 — 960,000 dollars, 1956 — 1,339,000 dollars, 1958 — 1,891,000 dollars, while it is estimated that export in 1960 will reach the value of four million dollars (up till June 30 export reached the value of more than one million dollars, and the factory has contracts to export, by the end of the year, products to the value of more than two million dollars).

The Novi Sad cable factory exports a great variety of products, especially insulated conductors, to the following countries: Egypt, Iraq, Persia, Jordan, West and East Germany, Lebanon, Libia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, USSR, Greece, Italy, Paraguay, Cyprus, Tunis, Kuwait, Pakistan, Burma and Hungary.

Today the "Ivo Lola Ribar" Machine Works manufacture not only machine tools, but also complete equipment for industrial plants. In the first year of existence its manufactures included only metal working machine tools of excentric design, while now it has almost a complete range of medium and heavy duty metal working machines of cutting pattern in the Works' manufacturing programme. The initial programme consisted arch cranes, plants for chipboard production, shears for metal sheets, but it was widened by the indtroduction of modern constructions. Besides this, the manufacture of these machines was standardized in order to meet the requirements of the time.

The present manufacturing programme includes excentre presses up to 200 tons and friction presses up to 250 tons pressure. In addition, special presses for shipyards are produced, as well as other hydraulic presses used in industry.

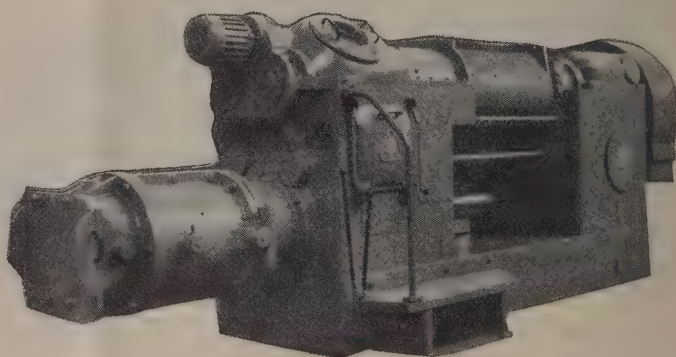
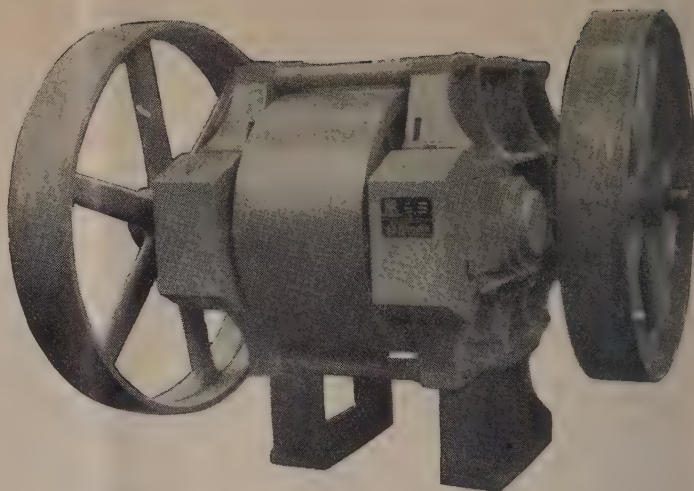
The Works programme includes trimming presses, bending machines for metal sheets of 40 mm thickness and 10 metres in length, shears for sheets of 25 mm thickness, pneumatic hammers with maximum bat weight of 500 kgr.

The following machines deserve particular attention: horizontal drilling machines, boring machines with working spindle of 85, 100 and 150 mm diameter, carossels with revolving table 1120 dia., 1500 and 3000 mm, verfical drilling machines dia. 30, 50 and 100 mm, short-drive hydraulic planers 600 and 800 mm, long-drive single and double column planing machines, grinders, milling machines and large size lathes.

The constructional designs and types of the machines have been selected with the utmost care and meet the most modern requirements.

The output of machine tools is making progress year by year, and investments have been made in new equipment, new departments being set up for the manufacture of equipment for complete plants. These two lines, viz., manufacture of complete plants and manufacture of machine tools, have, in the course of subsequent years, become separate branches, with the appropriate services, while a Designing Institute and many other departments form part of the Works.

Therefore, when now speaking of the Works, it should be borne in mind that the "Ivo Lola Ribar" has developed as an aggregate industrial project for the production of both machine tools and complete plants. The aims and capacity of the Works have accurately determined the manufacturing process, which now includes the following lines: metallurgical equipment, brick-yard machines and complete plants, complete equipment for sugar mills, cardboard factories

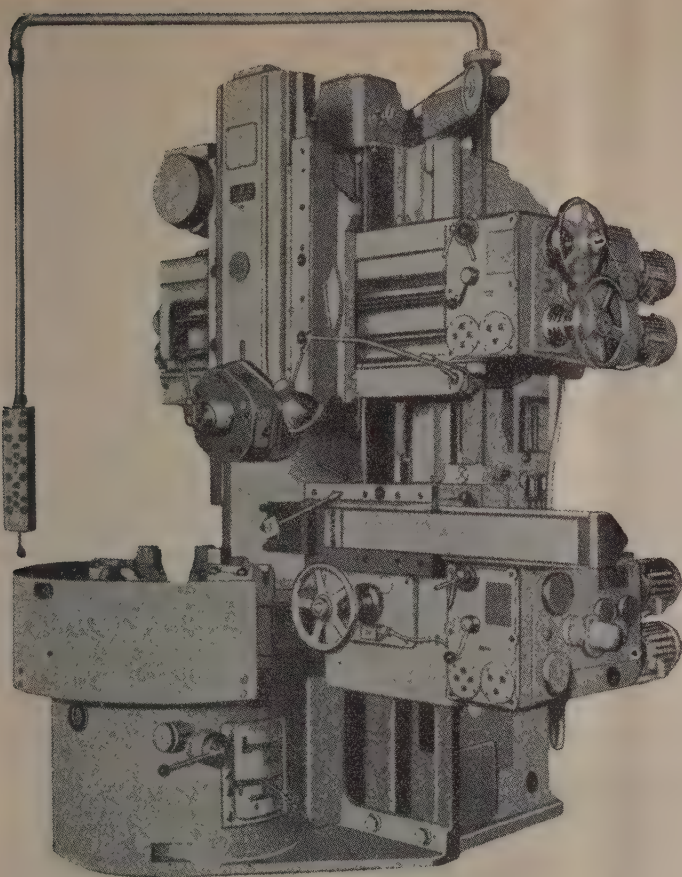


ILR

I VO

ZELEZNIK

MACHINE FACTORY



LOLA RIBAR

BEOGRAD YUGOSLAVIA

and foundries, railway switches, olive oil pressing plants, bridge cranes, portal and arch cranes, plants for chipboard production, gasgenerating sets, glass-mill equipment. In addition, the Works undertake the reconstruction of the abovementioned plants.

The Works possesses a foundry which has made a reputation in the market with its steel castings, non-ferrous castings etc. The foundry specializes in large-size casting of grey iron and steel where particular technical features are required.

The manufacture of metallurgical equipment started in 1952. A considerable number of rolling mills have been set up in the meantime, as well as open-hearth furnaces, agglomerations, for the Iron Works at Nikšić, Zenica etc.

Complete equipment for brick yards are produced with a capacity of 30,000,000 bricks per year, under licence from the world-famous German firms, Heandle and Linge. The Institute for designs and projects of the Works undertakes to work out investment plans and general outlay including civil engineering, together with electrical and other installations.

In co-operation with the Italian manufacturer "Pramaggiore", "Ivo Lola Ribar" manufactures complete equipment for the mechanization of foundries. General outlay and investment plans are drawn up by the factory. Last year exports of railway switches to India reached the figure of five million dollars; and there a great many railway switches are manufactured for the home market.

The problems involved in the erection of complete plants are satisfactorily solved owing to the fact that, among other favourable conditions, the "Ivo Lola Ribar" Machine Works have their own Designing and Projecting Institute, which has made elaborate studies in order to master this particular line of processing. The departments for the manufacture of complete equipment for plants today possess perfect machines for sheet-working, such as automatic cutters, trimming and welding sets, both for common and in order to master this particular line of non-corrosive ferrous and non-ferrous metal sheets. The Works have at their disposal chemical and mechanical laboratories, a cooling department, and heating furnaces of very large size. The testing is done in the mechanical laboratories by ultra-sound, X-ray methods as well as with isotopes.

In order to meet the last requirements of the market and new conceptions in the manufacture of equipment, "Ivo Lola Ribar" Works collaborate with a large number of outstanding foreign manufacturers of the equipment included in their manufacturing programme.

"VRBAS" FOOD-PROCESSING COMBINE

Telegrams: Kombinat Vrbas
Current Account: Nar. banka, Vrbas
151-12-1-300
Telephones: 68 & 69

HIGH QUALITY—HIGH REPUTATION

THE "VRBAS" food-processing combine in the Vojvodina town of Vrbas, takes a prominent place on the list of Yugoslav food-processing enterprises. Because of the high quality, attractive packaging and pure ingredients of its products the combine has gained a high reputation on the home market. For the same reasons "VRBAS" is well-known abroad too. Numerous firms in many countries buy its products, as they fully meet the demands and taste of consumers.

BIG MODERN COMBINE

"VRBAS" is a big, modern combine with a long and fine tradition. Its oil, for example, has been well-known since 1850, when "Vojvodina", a small oil refinery began the extraction of oil from beet. At first it produced only technical oil, which was used for the town lamps. Today's modern methods of production, however, as well as the use of new raw materials, has enabled the "VRBAS" combine to offer on the market high-quality edible oil.

The combine's present production consists mainly of the following products: edible oil, margarine, vegetable shortening, sugar, and meat products.

THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

The volume of production is imposing. According to the latest data the combine brings to the market 4,500 wagons of sugar, 1,100 wagons of edible oil, 200 wagons of margarine, about 700 wagons of vegetable shortening, and 500 wagons of meat products per year.

20 WAGONS OF FOOD-PRODUCTS PER DAY

By continually increasing its production "VRBAS" succeeded in bringing to the Yugoslav (and foreign) markets more than 20 wagons of food-products per day. This means that "VRBAS" is able to supply every Yugoslav citizen with 4 kilograms of food products per year, which fact may serve as an illustration of the production

capacity of the enterprise. The real picture of its capacity, however, is given by the gross product of the combine, which amounts to 15,500,500,000 per year.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

An important place is held by sugar in the structure of "VRBAS" production, as the consumption of sugar has increased greatly in the last decade in Yugoslavia. From 1957 onwards the consumption of sugar reached the level of 12 kilograms per inhabitant, which means that Yugoslavia has reached the world standard in the consumption of this article of food. Following the needs of consumers, the "VRBAS" combine has

succeeded in increasing its production of sugar to 40 million kilograms per year. In other words, this enterprise can provide every Yugoslav citizen with 2 kilograms of sugar per year.

HIGH QUALITY VEGETABLE FAT

Because of eating habits, the consumption of vegetable fat has always lagged behind that of lard. The consumption of vegetable fat was only 2.3 kilograms per inhabitant, while that of lard amounted to 6.6 kilograms per year. In recent

years this ratio has changed in favour of vegetable fat. The "VRBAS" combine has followed this new trend among Yugoslav citizens towards modern ways of nourishment by continually increasing the production of high-quality vegetable fat. The vegetable shortening produced by this enterprise is well liked by consumers because, owing to special methods of production and choice of raw materials, it contains all the natural vitamins and is hygienically pure.

VITAMIN ENRICHED EDIBLE OIL

The combine produces edible oil in the same way. It is pure, enriched by natural vitamin E, and characterized by its pleasant aroma and good taste. The combine has its own chemical department where examinations are made to preserve all the vitamins in their natural state, in all products based on vegetable raw materials. Thanks to these examinations, new technological methods have been introduced in production, and special attention is paid to temperature control. Owing to

the introduction of new technological methods in production the enterprise has succeeded in eliminating all unpleasant odours from its products and, at the same time, in preserving all the vitamins contained in the vegetable raw materials.

"VITAL" AND "EXTRA VITAL"

Thus the combine makes every effort to supply consumers of the final products — oil and vegetable shortening — with the preserved natural vitamins. As vitamins are the main characteristic of "VRBAS" products, the latter have been given

the name, "VITAL". On November 29 last year the "VRBAS" combine introduced on the market a new kind of margarine, "Extra Vital". This margarine not only contains the valuable A and D vitamins, but it is made out of the finest vegetable oils: coconut and palm. In taste and contents this new kind of margarine offers an excellent substitute for butter, and for this reason it has gained a high reputation among consumers.

MODERN AESTHETICAL PACKING

Besides vitamins and other qualities, all products of the "VRBAS" combine are characterized by modern aesthetical packing. Granulated sugar, for example, is packed in polyethilen bags of one and three kilogrammes. The combine offers oil in one litre and half-litre bottles. The enterprise has bought the equipment for packing vegetable

shortening in one kilogramme bags. The whole production of lard is automatically packed in half-kilo packets. Such packaging is very useful for supermarkets and retail shops.

High quality production has enabled favourable marketing and an increasing demands for these products. Owing to decreased production costs, the management of the works has been able to reduce prices, this being very favourably accepted in the market.

The successful development of the works is the result of the sound basic aims set forth by the Workers' Management.

Today "BORAC" in Travnik employs qualified staff, which makes it possible constantly to widen the assortment of products, and with the application of the most modern processing methods, the works have attained a high rate of productivity of good quality products. In the last three years many of the products exhibited in Zagreb Fair, the International Textile Fair at Leskovac and the "Fashion 1960" Fair in Ljubljana, were awarded medals for fashionable cut and good quality.

Apart from existing direct business connections for placing its products on foreign markets, a considerable quantity is exported through the specialized export enterprise "CENTROTEKSTIL" — Belgrade. The large capacity of the works enables the factory to accept orders of

»BORAC«

Garments, Underwear & Footwear
Manufacturer — TRAVNIK

THE "BORAC" factory Garments, Underwear and Footwear Manufacturer is one of the group of large factories in the Peoples' Republic Bosnia and Hercegovina which have been founded in the course of the last ten years. Its main efforts have been concentrated on the up-to-date organization of manufacturing processes and on the high efficiency of the qualified staff.

The result of this are increasing output and constant improvement of the finished products. At the present time the quality of the garments, underwear and footwear made by "BORAC" are well known, not only in Yugoslavia but also on the European and Near East markets, where its products are in increasing demand.



considerable value for all kinds of garments and underwear, and the results obtained in this respect fully guarantee high quality material, workmanship, deliveries etc.

The managers of the works stated to our correspondent that the main difficulties have long since been overcome. Efforts are directed now to mastering new products and improving the quality of the articles in which members of the staff expect new successes.

Meetings and Talks

OFFICIAL

Hasan Brkić at Cairo — A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Hasan Brkić, member of the Federal Executive Council, visited Cairo for a few days in August. They had talks at expert level on the development of long-term industrial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the UAR.

Mr James Woldrop in Belgrade — Slobodan Načićević, State-Under-Secretary in the Federal Commission for Nuclear Power, received Mr James Woldrop, representative of the International Atomic Power Agency, on August 24. Mr Woldrop arrived in Belgrade to attend the opening of the Yugoslav Nuclear Power Exhibition.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Talks between Socialist Alliance and Labour Party — Talks between representatives of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and the British Labour Party were held at Ljubljana and Bled on August 22 and 23. Present on the Yugoslav side were Edvard Kardelj, Vladimir Bakarić, Miha Marinko, Milentije Popović, Mika Špiljak and Vida Tomšič, while on British representatives were Messrs Hugh Gaitskell, Sam Watson, Dennis Phillip and David Ennals. A communiqué which was issued after the talks pointed out that views were exchanged in a friendly atmosphere on problems concerning the strengthening of world peace, coexistence between countries with different social systems, and the advancement of peaceful cooperation between nations. A similarity of views on many problems became apparent during the discussion. Views were also exchanged on some aspects of internal development in Yugoslavia and Britain. The need and usefulness of exchange of ideas between the Socialist Alliance and the Labour Party were stated, and the determination for the further development of contacts between the two movements was confirmed.

TRADE UNIONS

International Activity of Yugoslav Trade Unions — This summer, representatives of the Yugoslav Trade Unions had a series of meeting with similar organizations from abroad. Mr Frank Cousins, Secretary-General of the General and Transport Workers' Union of Britain; Herr Frank Olah, President of the Austrian Trade Federation Union; Piotr Gajewski, Vice-President of the Polish Trade Union Federation; Mr S. Siriwardena, Secretary of the Ceylonese Transport Workers' Union; Mr Asad Ragueh, Secretary-General of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions; M. Willy Schijgens, from Belgium; Signor Capodaglio, from Italy; Mr Robert Willis, from Britain; Mr Laskaris, from Greece; and M. Drouard and Signor Innocenti, leaders of International Transport Workers' Federation visited Yugoslavia this summer. The arrival of trade union leaders from Sweden, the Congo, Kenya, Morocco, Poland, Austria, and other countries is expected shortly. Several study groups (from Milan, Belgium, the USA, etc.) also visited Yugoslavia in order to gain an insight into some aspects of the Yugoslav economic and social system. At the same time, Yugoslav study groups visited Italy, Austria, Britain, the USSR, and Finland.

Paško Romac in Burma — After his visit to Indonesia, Paško Romac, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Trade Unions, arrived on a visit to Burma on August 22.

PEOPLE'S YOUTH

Yugoslav Youth in Cuba and the UAR — A group of Yugoslav youth, who are to take part in the construction of the student town in the Sierra Maestre arrived in Havana early in August. Another group of Yugoslav young people have left for Cairo, to

take part in the construction of a sports stadium and a motorway.

Mika Tripalo at Congress of Latin-American Youth — Mika Tripalo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav People's Youth, at the closing plenary session of the First Congress of the Latin-American Youth in Havana on August 6 expressed support for the struggle of the Latin-American Youth, especially of the Cuban youth, for general progress, economic emancipation, and the social development of their countries.

Students in Work Drives — Three groups of Yugoslav students left for East Germany, Britain and Poland early in August, to spend about a month in work actions there.

MISCELLANEOUS

Visit of Professor Weinberg — Professor A. M. Weinberg, Director of the Oak Ridge Nuclear Institute, has arrived in Yugoslavia. He will visit nuclear institutes at Vinča, Zagreb and Ljubljana and learn about the work and results of the Yugoslav atomic scientists.

Governor of Tokyo in Belgrade — Mr Ryotaro Azuma, Governor of Tokyo, arrived in Belgrade on August 13, as guest of Djurica Jokić, Chairman of the Belgrade People's Committee. He stayed in Yugoslavia till August 19.

Visit of Professor Bunce — Mr Ralph Bunce, professor of California University, arrived in Belgrade on August 15. The prominent world expert in the work study and norm-setting is to draw up a programme for a ten-month course for engineers and economists, with the help of Yugoslav experts.

Mayor of Antwerp at Zagreb — M. Lode Creibens, Mayor of Antwerp and his wife arrived in Zagreb on August 16, as guests of Večeslav Holjevac, Chairman of the Zagreb People's Committee.

Algerian children in Yugoslavia — A group of 30 children, victims of the recent Agadir earthquake, left Casablanca by special plane on August 17, to spend a holiday in Yugoslavia.

Negotiations and Agreements

Trade and Technical Cooperation with Cuba — An agreement on trade and scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba was concluded late in July. It was signed by Nikola Minčev, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Senor Raúl Cepero Bonilla, the Cuban Minister of Trade.

Agreements with Indonesia — Early in August, the Yugoslav and Cuban governments signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and a protocol on economic cooperation and trade.

Yugoslav-Hungarian Economic Talks — Talks began in Budapest early in August on some problems of trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Exchange of Electric Power with Italy — The Yugoslav Electric Power Industry Association and the Italian electric power industry society SELVEG, at the beginning of August signed an agreement in Ljubljana on the mutual exchange of electric power. Under this agreement, Yugoslavia is to receive electric power from Italy in August, September and October, and return it to Italy in January and February.

Fishing Agreement with Italy Renewed — The Yugoslav-Italian agreement on the fishing of Italian fishermen in Yugoslav waters was renewed in Belgrade on August 16. The renewal is from September 1, 1960, to February 28, 1962.

News in Brief

New Federal Commission for Nuclear Power — The Federal Executive Council has appointed a new Federal Commission for Nuclear Power. Aleksandar

Ranković, Vice-President of the Council, has been elected president once again. Slobodan Nakićenović, engineer, is secretary.

New Faculties in Serbia — Nine faculties — technical, medical, law, economic, and transport — are to be opened in the People's Republic of Serbia this autumn.

Waterworks in South Istria Completed — The South Istrian waterworks, which will supply water to Pula and several other towns in Istria, was inaugurated on August 21. This is the largest communal project built in Istria after the war.

Launching of "Trebinje" — The 10,500 ton motor-ship "Trebinje", the most modern unit of the Yugoslav merchant navy, has been put into commission in the port of Rijeka. This is the first of six modern merchant vessels being built at Rijeka.

Largest Yugoslav Tankers — The Rijeka shipyard has built a 25,400 ton turbine-driven tanker, the largest ship ever to be built in Yugoslavia. The 20,000 ton tanker "Iž" has sailed from the Split shipyard.

Yugoslavia Exports Wheat — This year, for the first time after the war, Yugoslavia has exported certain quantities of wheat, to Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Britain, and Israel, while exports to Hungary are under way.

Political Diary

July 30 — Ante Drndić, Chargé d'Affaires of the Yugoslav Embassy at Washington, handed the State Department a Yugoslav memorandum pointing out the legal invalidity of the ruling of the District Court in California, which rejected the Yugoslav request for the extradition of the war criminal Andrija Artuković. At the same time he protested against further hospitality being extended to Artuković in the USA.

August 2-16 — President Tito sent his felicitations to prime ministers of several countries on the occasion of the proclamation of their countries' independence. They were Nigeria, Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast, the Republic of Congo, the Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Chad and the Republic of Cyprus.

August 8 — A Foreign Secretariat spokesman, in an interview with the foreign editor of TANJUG, stated that Yugoslavia considered that UNO was, above all and without delay called upon to put an end to the grave situation in the Congo.

August 14 — President Tito visited the island of Pag. In talks with the local leaders he enquired about the life and problems of the people there and about prospects for the development of this island. The next day the President visited Novi Vinodolski, where he acquainted himself with the present progress and the future prospects of this town in the North Adriatic.

August 23 — The Fourth International Fair of Technics and Nuclear Power Exhibition was opened in Belgrade, with 420 Yugoslav and 709 exhibitors from 25 countries taking part.

Diplomatic Diary

July 29 — President Tito received Sir Fitzroy and Lady Maclean. Sir Fitzroy is former head of the British military mission at the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army headquarters.

July 30 — President Tito received at Brioni, Mr S. V. Kumah, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana, who presented his credentials. Later the President received Mr A. B. Perera, Ambassador Extra-

ordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ceylon, who requested an audience.

July 31 — President Tito gave a luncheon on Brioni in honour of Mr Djuanda Kartawidjaja, Chief Minister of Indonesian Government, and Mrs Kartawidjaja.

August 15-25 — By decree, the President of the Republic appointed Ivo Sarajčić, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Foreign Secretariat, as the new Yugoslav Ambassador to Norway; Dušan Blagojević, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Foreign Secretariat, as the new Yugoslav Ambassador to Norway; Dr Zvonko Perišić, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Foreign Secretariat, as the first Yugoslav Ambassador to Ghana; and Srdja Prica, Foreign Under-Secretary, as the new Yugoslav Ambassador to Great Britain.

August 17 — Mr R. A. Asmaun, Indonesian Ambassador in Belgrade, gave a reception at the Metropol Hotel on the occasion of the Indonesian national holiday.

August 23 — Ion Rab, Rumanian Ambassador in Belgrade, gave a reception at the Rumanian Embassy on the occasion of the Rumanian national holiday.

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